MODERN COPPER COINS
OF THE
MUHAMMADAN STATES.

W. H. VALENTINE.

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Modern Copper Coins

of the

MUHAMMADAN STATES

of

Turkey, Persia, Egypt,
Afghanistan,
Morocco,
Tripoli,
Tunis,
etc.

BY

W. H. VALENTINE.

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Preface.

This book was called into being through my inability to ascribe the small coin figured on the title page. For this purpose I visited the Medal room at the British Museum, thinking to locate the mint and ruler with very little trouble, but to my surprise found it by no means an easy task. Every facility was granted me by the sympathetic custodians, to enable me to compare my coin with other coins and various engravings but all to no purpose. Many numismatic friends too from time to time have seen it but the attribution of the little coin up to the present remains an unsolved problem, and must remain so until a similar one comes to light bearing the missing part of the inscription. During this period I was most forcibly struck with the meagre amount of information published on Muhammadan copper coins, and the still smaller number of engravings of them.

Two of the Oriental catalogues of the British Museum certainly touch on this subject but they are almost too scientific to understand unless one happens to be studying Arabic, especially when the reading on the coin differs from the book and the illustrations are few and far between. There are not many English collectors who would care to learn Arabic in order to decipher these inscriptions, therefore for a book on this subject to be of much use every coin in it should be illustrated and an efficient description given. With these facts thrust, as it were before me, the idea occurred to me, to make a handy little text book for the use of myself and any numismatic friend who ~~little myself~~ might be interested but like myself was unable to locate his coins when they bore their inscriptions in Arabic.

With this object in view ~~and~~ to get together the drawings in this work (as well as the descriptions) I have worked along steadily for nearly three years and gradually brought it into its present form. The greater part of the drawings

are from the coins in the British Museum (mostly uncatalogued) a large number from Mr D. F. Howorth (author of "Colonial coins and tokens") Mr Howland Wood (American Numismatic Soc.y. Brookline Mass.) and various other friends. The remainder are from my own cabinet and from engravings in the works of Neumann, Langlois, Retowski &c, and the sale catalogue of the Fonrobert collection.

Many grateful thanks to Mr Grueber and his colleagues at the British Museum for their hearty cooperation and sympathy with my efforts, to Dr O. Codrington (of the Royal Numismatic and Royal Asiatic Societies) for correcting and revising the Arabic inscriptions in the M.S. and other assistance, to Mr Howland Wood for the loan of Othmanli and other coins, and also to Mr Daniel F. Howorth who besides lending me coins and books, has with his ever ready help and genial advice largely contributed to my bringing this work to a successful issue

Wm H. Valentine.

Abbreviations used.

O.S.	Othmanli Sultans. Catalogue of Oriental coin in B.M. vol VIII
B.M.	British Museum. When followed by a number in the Turkish section B.M refers to the preceding volume, in the Moorish section vol V, when alone simply that the coin belongs there.
S.P.	Shahs of Persia. Catalogue of the coins of the Shahs of Persia in the British Museum
N	J. Neumann. Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen
L	N. Langlois. Essai de classification &c de la Georgie
R	O. F. Retowski. Die Münzen der Gerci Moscou 1901
F	A. Weyl's Catalogue of the Fonrobert collection
Rod	E. J. Rodgers. Mogul copper coins
D F H	Daniel F. Howorth
H.W	Howland Wood
N.M	No mint. Calls attention to the coin's allocation as doubtful.

Sundry terms.

Tughra, This figure represents the sign manual of the sultan in the form of a monogram containing the words Sultan X son of Sultan X Khan and an unknown word لعز in addition.

Tamgha, A Tatar word meaning, an official seal, brand, (for cattle) or stamp.

Zarb = ضرب struck, minted or coined

Fi = في in, at.

Fulus = فلوس literally copper-money

Sanat = سنة year, date.

Be = ب generally connected to the mint name as بفاس = be Fas meaning in, of or at Fez

'Azz nasrat. = عز نصره = May his victory be glorious

Khallad mulkah = خلد ملكه = May his Kingdom flourish

Sultan = سلطان - King, emperor.

Khan = خان - Prince, lord

'Aam = عام = year, on Moorish coins.

Arabic alphabet.

NAME	ISOLATE	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	Power	NAME	ISOLATE	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	Power
Alif	ا	ا	ا	ا	a	Dad or zad	ض	ض	ضـ	ضـ	d.z
Ba	ب	ب	ـبـ	بـ	b	Ta	ط	ط	طـ	طـ	t
Ta	ت	ت	ـتـ	تـ	t	Da or za	ظ	ظ	ظـ	ظـ	dh
Tha	ث	ث	ـثـ	ثـ	th	Ain	ع	ع	ـعـ	عـ	a
Jim	ج	ج	ـجـ	جـ	j	Ghain	غ	غ	ـغـ	غـ	gh
Hha	ح	ح	ـحـ	حـ	h	Fa	ف	ف	ـفـ	فـ	f
Kha	خ	خ	ـخـ	خـ	kh	Kaf	ق	ق	ـقـ	قـ	k
Dal	د	د	ـد	د	d	Kef	ك	ك	ـكـ	كـ	k
Dhal	ذ	ذ	ـذ	ذ	dh.z	Lam	ل	ل	ـلـ	لـ	l
Ra	ر	ر	ـر	ر	r	Mim	م	م	ـمـ	مـ	m
Za	ز	ز	ـز	ز	z	Nun	ن	ن	ـنـ	نـ	n
Sin	س	س	ـسـ	سـ	s	Waw	و	و	ـو	و	w
Shin	ش	ش	ـشـ	شـ	sh	He	ه	ـه	ـهـ	هـ	h
Sad	ص	ص	ـصـ	صـ	s	Ya	ي	ي	ـيـ	يـ	y

Arabic numerals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	٠

Fractions in words

Quarter ربع = Ruba

Half نصف = Nusf نيم = Num (Persian)

Third ثلث

Note that Arabic is read from right to left- i.e. in the opposite direction to our own characters, whilst the numerals run from left to right, as for instance

١٣٠٤ = 1304

History of Turkey.

The earliest notice of the Turks or Turcomans in history occurs about the year 700 A.D, when they from some obscure retreat in Mid Asia came south to Persia and spreading westward gradually formed the large dominion known as the Seljuk Empire which included besides their other possessions, the whole of Persia Armenia and Syria and thus extended from the shores of the Mediterranean on the west, to the borders of China on the east.

After the death of Malek Shah under whose sovereignty the empire attained its greatest prosperity, the unity of this domain was dissolved through the internal dissentions caused by many rival candidates. About the year 1224 a tribe of Turks wandered into Armenia under the leadership of one Ertoghrul who assisting Ala-ud-dīn, the then Seljukian ruler of Iconium to defeat an invading horde of Mongols received from the grateful victor a grant of some rich plains around Shagrat. Here Othman, son of Ertoghrul and founder of the present dynasty of the Othmanlis was born, became the most powerful Emir in Western Asia and extended his dominion at the expense alike both of Turks and Greeks

Just before his death (1326) his armies took Brusa which became the Asiatic capital of the Othmans With Othman's son Orkhan the empire really begins, for he it was who threw off the allegiance to the Seljuk sultan at Iconium extended the Othman rule over Anatolia and first made good a footing in Europe. First in the reign of Murad they made swift advance formed Kallipolis into a compact power, hemmed in what was left of the Greek empire and established their capital at Hadrianople in 1361

Bayazid completed his fathers conquests in Bulgaria ravaged Bosnia and made Servia and Wallachia tributary changing his title from that of Emir to Sultan, but to

Muhammad II was reserved the crowning triumph of Othmanli power, namely the taking of the Imperial city (Constantinople) and the overthrow of Greek nationality 1453. In the reign of Suleiman I this power may be said to have reached its culmination for at this period or shortly after it attained its greatest dimension. It included in Europe, European Turkey, Greece and the greater part of Hungary, in Asia, all Asia minor Armenia Georgia Daghestan West Kurdestan Syria Cyprus and the chief part of Arabia, in Africa, Egypt Tripoli Tunis and Algiers, while the Khanate of the Crimea, the principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania with the Republic of Ragusa were vassal states.

From this time the vigour of the empire began to decline and its history ceased to be that of a conquering people. Hungary and Podolia were lost to them by the Carlowitz treaty of 1699. Austria secured parts of Servia, Bosnia and parts of Wallachia by the peace of Passarowitz in 1718 and with Catherine II the advance of Russia began. The first war of her reign was in 1768 and ended with the famous treaty of Kainardji 1774. Russia gained possession of Azov and the Tatars of the Krim were recognized as independent only to be incorporated with Russia in 1783. During the reign of Mahmud II, Egypt under its viceroy, Mehemet Ali threw off the authority of the Porte (1811-32) Servia won freedom in 1826 to be followed by Greece in 1829. Roumania declared itself independent in 1877. This was confirmed by the treaty of Berlin 1878 which also recognized the autonomy of Bulgaria. In Africa too, their possessions have dwindled, France having annexed Algiers in 1830 and has now a protectorate over Tunis as well. Tripoli and Barca being all that is now absolutely remaining under the rule

of the Turkish sultans in that direction

Remarks on the coins of the Turks.

To simplify the work of classifying these coins the Turkish Empire has been treated according to its geographical divisions, Turkey itself being taken first; and then followed by Egypt Tunis Algiers and Tripoli; the various types affected by these provinces suggesting also sufficient excuse for this arrangement if any were needed The early Turkish copper coin known by the name of Manghir was introduced by Murad I and circulated at the rate of sixteen to the Akchet, but, owing to the continual debasement of the latter they eventually (in the reign of Ahmad II) became of equal value.

There is no doubt that many of the coins depicted in the plates though seemingly of pure copper were issued as akchets and passed as silver coins, especially in the last century of their use This, was immediately prior to the present reformed copper currency of para and piastre instituted by Abdul Medjid in 1260 A.H. Coins with a definite date and mint are naturally the most satisfactory The first example giving these two essentials is No 17, which was struck in 827 at Brusah. No.19 shews us the first European mangher from the Adrianople mint, and No.37 the earliest one from the then new capital of Constantinople. Among the many pieces which command our attention few have more claims than the one bearing a snake upon its obverse (No.28) and much conjecture has been caused by this peculiarity as no other purely Turkish coin (so far as known) bears an animal imprinted upon its surface The reason is not far to seek The Koran as expounded by the Turks strictly forbids them to draw, copy or reproduce anything made by the Creator.

Another singular feature of this coin is, that though issued by Muhammad II in 852 (A.H) he was not the Sultan at that particular time Owing to the country being invaded by the Hun-

garians and others, he felt compelled to ask his father (who had abdicated in the son's favour in 847) to come to his assistance and Murad II resumed sway in 850 and continued to reign until his death in 855 whether Muhammad II reigned for another short intermediate period, we do not know There is an inscription upon the obverse, but it is not clear. The characters seem to form the mint name of Ayassuluk but with no degree of certainty, we therefore get no help in this direction.— The Muhammadans as mentioned previously being inhibited from imitating or copying anything in nature upon their coins sought to beautify them by other means and for this purpose used geometric designs with great skill, and many of their quaint Arabesques may be seen on the plates, which testify to their artistic abilities in this direction. The mysterious double triangle or "seal of Solomon" is also frequently favoured. Amongst the legends or mottoes the two most generally used are "Khallad mulkah" (or "Khallad Allah mulkah") meaning "May He perpetuate his kingdom" (or May God perpetuate his kingdom) and "Azz Nasrah" "May his victory be glorious" These pious phrases may be aptly compared with those on our own coinage, of "Fidei defensor" "Defender of the Faith" and "Dei gratia" "By the grace of God."

Turkish currency. (present).

40 paras = 1 piastre or ghuroosh value (English) 2½

Turuscan currency.

2 Kharubs = 13 Burbeks in 1146-8 = 8 akcheks (silver) 1185

1 " = 6 " 1141-3-9 = 4 " " 1186-91

½ " = 3 " 1144-5-50 = 2 " " 1187.

¼ Kharub = 1 Asper in 1188, ⅓ Asper in 1189 + ¼ Asper in 1190

Later coinage consisted of -

The piastre or ghuroosh = 16 Kharubs = 52 aspers = 104 Burbeys =

624 Burbineys

Sultans of Turkey
(OTHMANLI SULTANS)

		A.H.	A.D.
Othman I		699	1299
Orkhan bin Othman		726	1326
Murad I bin Orkhan		761	1360
Bayazid I Yaldaram bin Murad		792	1389
Suleiman Chelebes bin	806 - 813		1403-10
Muhammad I bin Bayazid	(Sole ruler 816-) Asia Min.	805	1402
Murad II bin Muhammad	first time	824	1421
Muhammad II bin Murad	first time	847	1443
Murad II	second time	850	1446
Muhammad II	second time	855	1451
Bayazid II bin Murad		886	1481
Selim I. bin Bayazid		918	1512
Suleiman I bin Selim		926	1520
Selim II bin Suleiman		974	1566
Murad III bin Selim		982	1574
Muhammad III bin Murad		1003	1595
Ahmad I bin Muhammad		1012	1603
Mustafa I bin Muhammad	first time	1026	1617
Othman II bin Ahmad		1027	1618
Mustafa I (restored)		1031	1622
Murad IV bin Ahmad		1032	1623
Ibrahim I bin Ahmad		1049	1640
Muhammad IV bin Ibrahim		1058	1648
Suleiman II bin Ibrahim		1099	1687
Ahmad II bin Ibrahim		1102	1691
Mustafa II bin Muhammad		1106	1695
Ahmad III bin Muhammad		1115	1703
Mahmud I bin Mustafa		1143	1730

	A.H.	A.D.
Othman III bin Mustafa	1168	1754
Mustafa III bin Ahmad	1171	1757
'Abd al Hamīd I bin Ahmad	1187	1773
Selim III bin Mustafa	1203	1789
Mustafa IV bin 'Abd al Hamīd	1222	1807
Mahmud II bin Abd al Hamīd	1223	1808
'Abd al Medjīd bin Mahmud	1255	1809
'Abd al 'Aziz bin Mahmud	1277	1861
Murad V bin 'Abd al Medjīd	1293	1876
'Abd al Hamīd II bin Abd al Medjīd	1293	1876
Muhammad V bin	1327	1909

Turkish mints.

Adrana	adrianople. The first European mint
Amid	The modern Diarbekr in Armenia
Aydsuluk	Now a village near the site of ancient Ephesus.
Baghdad	The celebrated Baghdad, on the Tegris
Bosniah	Now belongs to Austria
Brusah	Broussa in Anatolia the ancient capital
Bimesk	Damascus. The capital of Syria.
Erivan	In Russian Armenia.
Haleb	Aleppo. the great mart in North Syria
Jazair (al jazair)	Algiers. The capital of Algeria.
Kustantiniyah	Constantinople.
Mekka	Mecca in Arabia. Muhammad's birthplace.
Nuwar Bardeh	Nova Bazar on the border of Servia
Roha	The modern Orfah, anc. Edessa in Mesopotamia
Serai	Bosna Serai The capital of Bosnia (now in Austria)
Tireh	Near Smyrna.
Tripoli	The capital city of Tripoli, North Africa.
Tunis	The capital city of Tunis, North Africa.
Van	The capital of Turkish Armenia.

Turkish Empire.

Turkey
Egypt
Soudan
Tunis
Algiers
Tripoli

Morocco.

Morocco
Fez
Rabat al Fath
Al suayrah (Mogador)
Tetuan
Mequinas

British West Africa

Nigeria

Turkey.

MURAD I 761 - 792 AH

1		مراد بن اورخان	Murad bin Urkhan.
		خلد الله ملكه	Khallad Allah mulkah
	℞	السلطان - خلد الله ملكه	Al sultan - Khallad Allah mulkah O.S 86
2	Both sides.	مراد بن اورخان	Murad bin Urkhan O.S 87
3		مراد خان - عز نصره	(Mura)d Khan, Azz nasrah
	℞	عز نصره ٧٩٠ -	Azz nasrah 790 O.S. 88

BĀYAZĪD I 792 - 805 AH

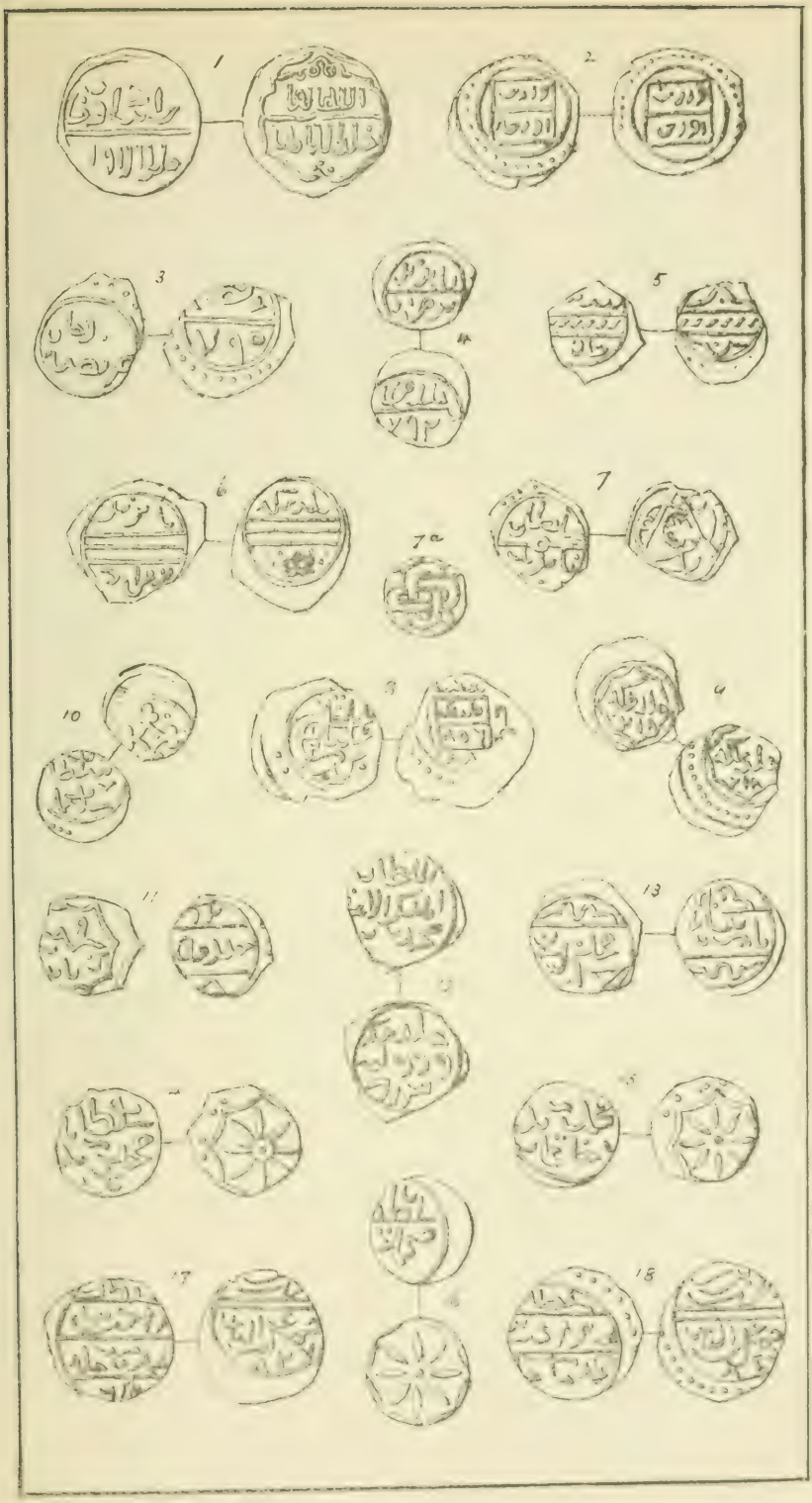
4		بايزيد - بن مراد	Bāyazīd bin Murad
	℞	خلد ملكه ٧٩٢	Khallad mulkah 792. N. 1936q
5	بايزيد-خان - Bāyazīd Khan ℞ Ornament. O.S. 93		
6	Bāyazīd bin Murad ℞ Khallad mulkah H.W.		
7	سلطان. بايزيد - Sultan Bāyazīd ℞ Ornament. O.S 92		
7a	do do ℞ Ornament. H.W.		

SULEIMAN CHELEBES 806 - 813 AH

8	امير سليمان بن بايزيد - Amir Suleiman bin Bāyazīd	
	℞ ٨٠٦ خلد ملكه - Khallad mulkah 806.	O.S. 97
9	Both sides, ٨١٢ خلد ملكه - Khallad mulkah 812 (reversed)	O.S.98
10	سلطان سليمان - Sultan Suleiman ℞ Ornament. O.S 99	

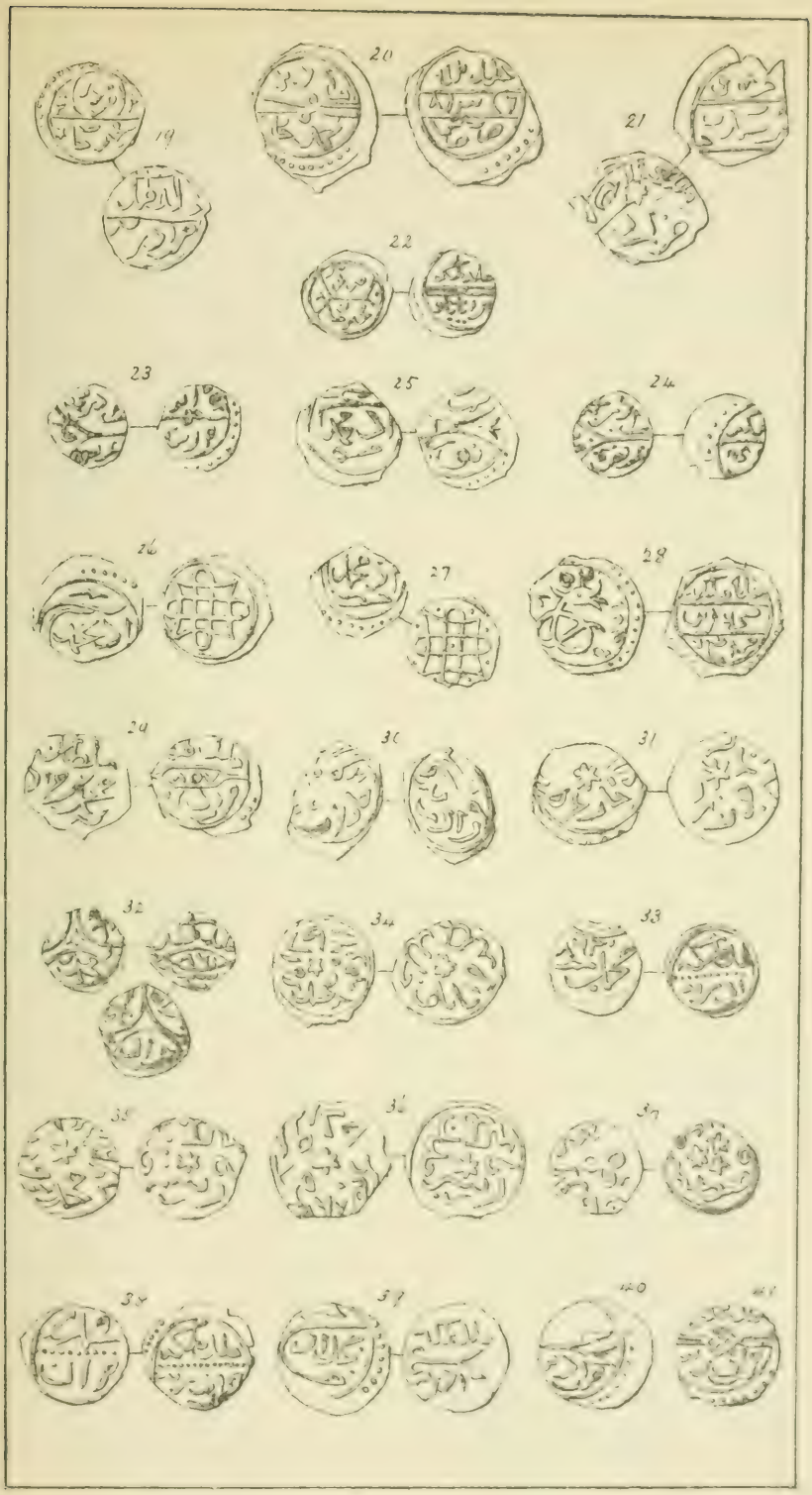
MUHAMMAD I 805 - 824 A.H.

11	محمد - بن بايزيد Muhammad bin Bayazid	
	℞ $\frac{١٢}{٨}$ خلد ملكه Khallad mulkah 812	OS,103
12	السلطان - الملك الاعظم - محمد بن (بايزيد)	
	Al sultan al malek al azim - Muhammad bin (Bayazid)	
	خلد ملكه و دولته ٨١٣ - Khallad mulkah wa daulah 813	O.S.104
13	Muhammad bin ℞ Bayazid (restruck) (compare 52).	O.S.105
14	سلطان محمد بن بايزيد - Sultan Muhammad bin Bāyazīd ℞ Ornamental octagon.	O.S.106
15	محمد بن بايزيد خاغان - Muhamd bin Bayazid Khaghan	O.S.107
16	similar to 14 but incomplete ℞ as 14 & 15	H.W.



Turkey.

		MURAD II 824 - 855 AH.	
17	BRUSAH	سلطان مراد بن محمد خان خلد ملكه	
18		Sultan Murad bin Muhamd. Khan khallad mulkah	
		℞ ٨٢٧ ضرب برسة عمر بن الياس	
		Zarb Brusah Omar bin Ilyas 827	O.S, 110
19	ADRANA	٨٣٢ مراد بن محمد خان - Murad b. Muhd Khan 832	
		℞ خلد ملكه ضرب ادرنه - Khalld mulkah zarb Adrana	O.S, 117
20	BRUSAH	Murad bin Muhammad Khan	
		℞ Khallad mulkah 8) 3 (6 zarb Brusah	O.S, 112
21	ADRANA	Similar reading ℞ zarb Adrana : Khallad :	H.W
22	AYASULUK	do ٨xx ℞ خلد ملكه ضرب اياثلق	
		Khallad mulkah - zarb Ayasuluk	O.S, 115
23	BRUSAH	مراد بن محمد خان Murad bin Muhammad Khan	
		غز نصره 'Azz nasrah	
		℞ ضرب سه بر - ٨٥٢ - Zarb Brusah 852	O.S, 114
24	do	As last. ℞ Khallad mulkah zarb Brusah	W.H.V.
25	NUWAR	Murad bin Muhd Khan in form of Tughra	
		℞ ضرب نوار - zarb Nuwar	WHV
26	NO MINT	Similar ℞ Ornament.	O.S, 119
27			H.W
		MUHAMMAD II 855 - 886 AH.	
28	AYASULUK	Coiled snake ٨٥٢ اياثلق ? Ayasuluk 852	
		℞ Khallad mulkah, Muhd ibn, Murad Khan	DFH
29	ADRANA	Sultan Muhamd. bin Murad Khan	
		℞ Khallad mulkah - 857 - zarb Adrana	O.S, 133
30	do	محمد بن مراد خان غز نصره . Muhd bin Murad Khan 'azz nasrah	O.S, 134
31		℞ خلد ملكه ضرب ادرنه - Khallad mulkah zarb Adrana	H.W.
32	BRUSAH	محمد بن مراد خان . Muhamd. bin Murad Khan	
		℞ ضرب برسه ٨٦١ خلد ملكه - Khallad mulkah 861 zarb Brusah	O.S. 120
33	ADRANA	Muhd bin (Murad) 863. ℞ Khallad mulkah, Adrana.	N 19377
34	AY. SULUK	٨٦٥ . محمد بن مراد خان ضرب ايا سلوق Muhamd bin Murad Khan	
		'Izz nasrah 865: ℞ Khallad mulkah Ayasuluk	O.S, 125
35	BRUSAH	As last but struck at Brusah ضرب برسه	O.S. 122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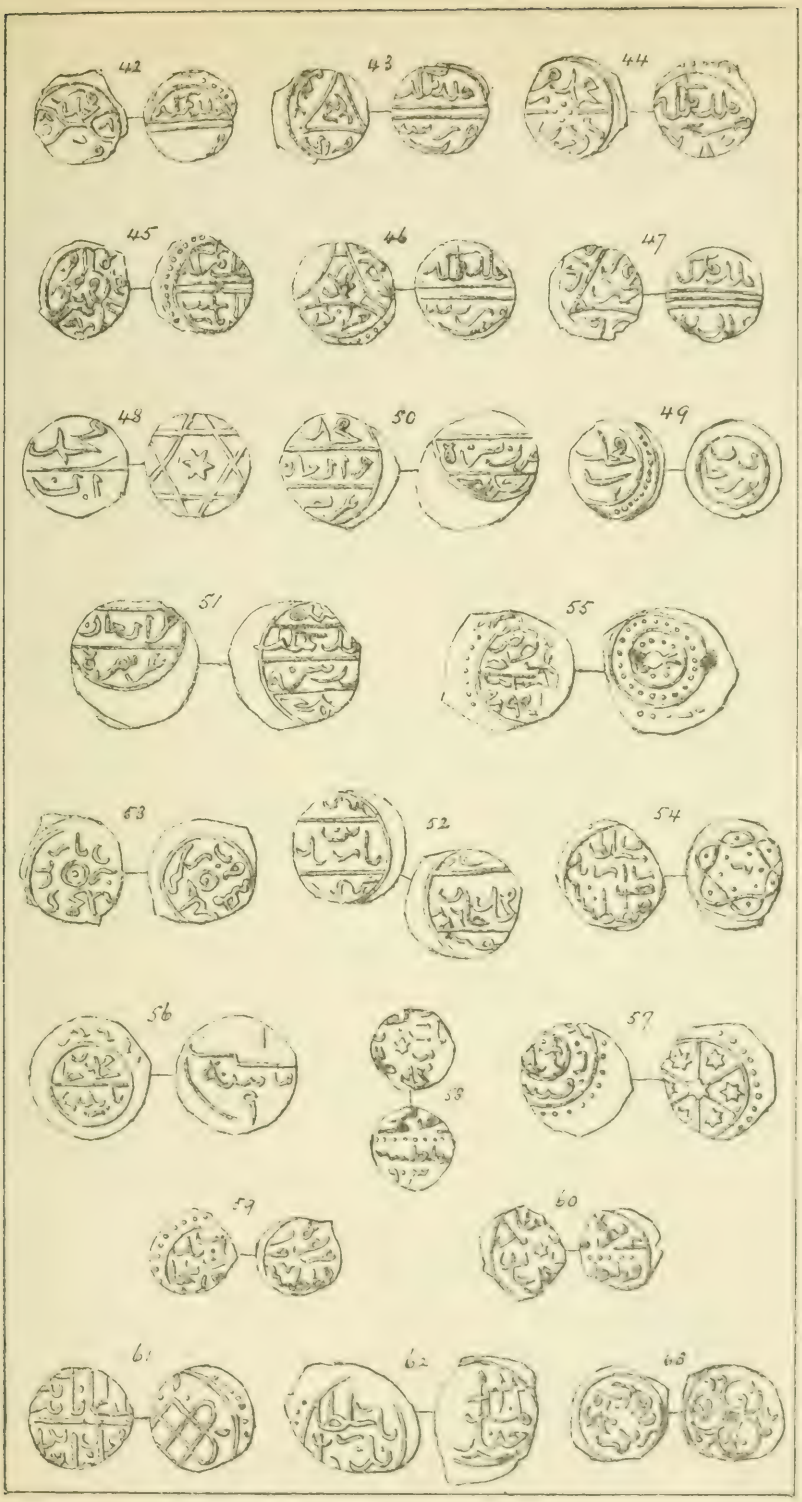
Teeraz.

36	BRUSAH	[illegible] but dated ١٤٧ = 867	O.S.12[illegible]
37	CONSTANTINOPLE	Muh[d] bin Murad Khan azz nasrah Rx ضرب قسطنطنيه = Zarb Kustantiniyah	O.S.[illegible]
38	ADRANA	Reading as 33 but undated	O.S.12[illegible]
39	do	do in form of Tughra	O.S.136
40,41	do	Varieties of last.	O.S.137,138
42	do	Muh[d] bin Murad ١×١ = 8×8 Rx. Similar to 33.	O.S.142
43	BRUSAH	Muh[d] (centre) bin Murad azz nasrah Rx خلد ملكه Khallad mulkah ضرب برسه = Zarb Brusah	B.M.
44	NO MINT	Muh[d] bin Murad. Rx Khallad mulkah ٧٨٤? 784.	O.S.[illegible]
45	BRUSAH?	Same reading as 43	W.H.W.
46	do	do	H.W.
47	ADRANA	Similar but ends · ادرنه - Adrana	H.W.
48	NO MINT	محمد (مراد) = Muh[d] Murad. Rx Solomons seal	H.W.
49	do	محمد بن = Muh[d] bin, Rx مراد خان = Murad Khan.	O.S.[illegible]
50,51	TIRAH	Muham[d] bin Murad Khan عز نصره Azz nasrah Rx خلد ملكه ضرب تيره = Khallad mulkah zarb Tireh	O.S.129

BĀYAZĪD II 886 - 918 A.H.

52	ADRANA?	بايزيد بن · Bayazīd bin. Rx ٨٨٦ محمد خان · Muham[d] Khan 886 - The B.M. cat. makes Adrana zarb !! Comp. No 13.	O.S.[illegible]
53	BRUSAH	Bāyazīd bin Muham[d] Khan. Rx Khallad mulkah zarb Brusah. خلد ملكه ضرب برسه	O.S.156
54	CONSTANTINOPLE	سلطان بايزيد ضرب قسطنطنيه = Sultan Bayazid zarb Kustantiniyah Rx Ornament	H.W.
55	AMASIAH?	٨٨٩ (برسه) امسيه ضرب نصره عز · Azz nasrah zarb Amasiah (or ? Brusah) 889. Rx Unknown object.	H.W.
56	BRUSAH	Bāyazīd bin Muh[d] Khan. Rx ٩×٩×برسه ? Brusah ٩×٩.	O.S.154
57	CONSTANTINOPLE	Bāyazīd in centre, around, zarb Kustantiniyah Rx Stars &c.	D.F.H.
58	—	Sultan Bāyazīd bin Muh[d] Khan. Rx Azz nasrah zarb Kustantiniyah 903. عز نصره ضرب قسطنطنيه	O.S.147
59,60	do	Reading as last but without date	H.W.
61	NO MINT	Sultan Bayazid bin Muh[d] Khan Rx Ornament	H.W.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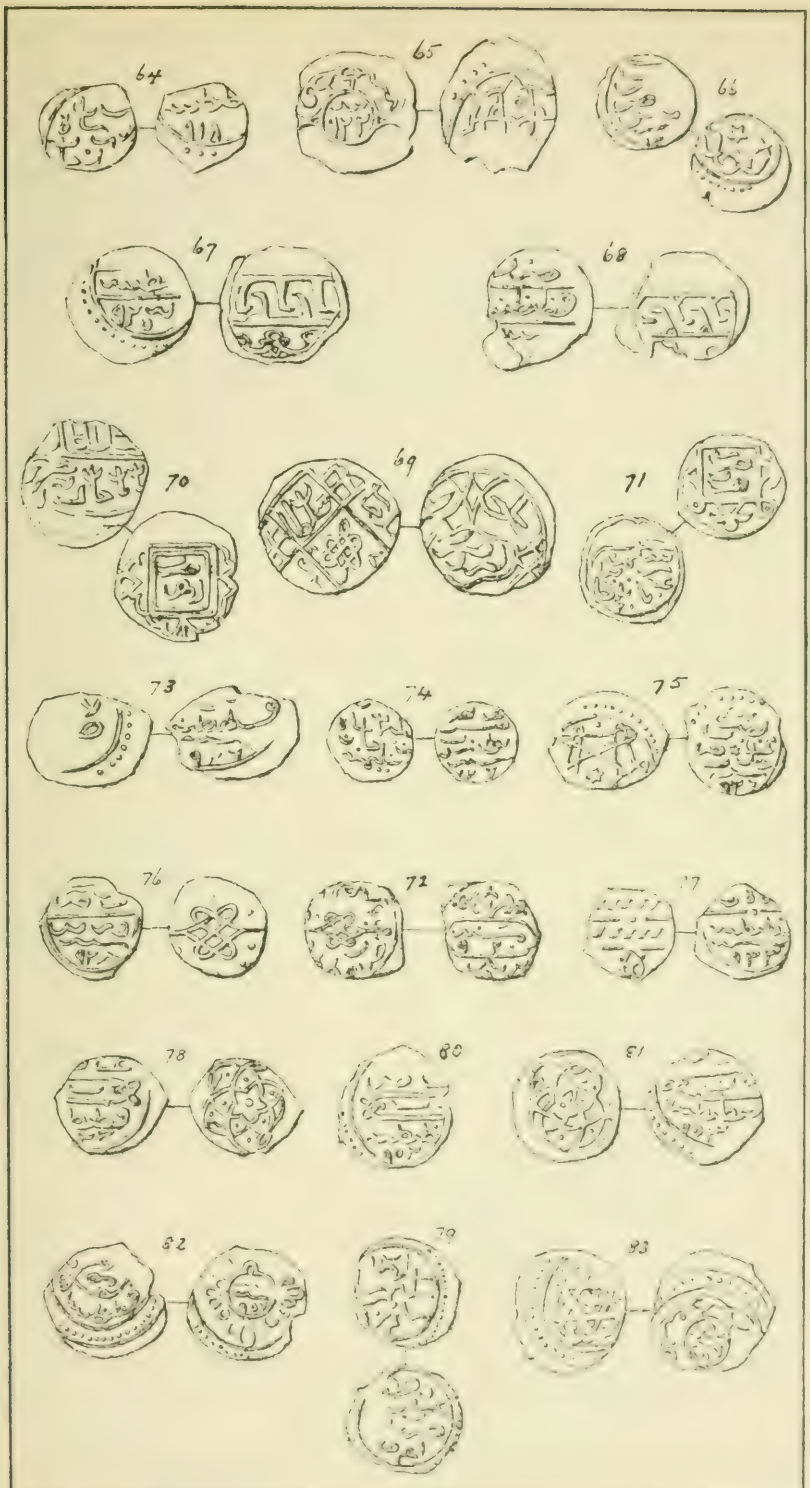
Turkey.

62	NO MINT	Sultan Bayazid Khan Rx Khallad mulkah	OS,155
63	do	same Rx Ornament	OS,156
		SELIM I 918 - 926 A.H.	
64	CONSTANTINOPLE	سليم شاه بن بايزيد خان = Selim Shah bin Bayazid Khan Rx Kustantiniyah 918	OS,163
65	do	Kustantiniyah 922 sanat - سنة - Rx Arabesque	OS,164
66	DAMASCUS	عز نصره ضرب دمشق سنة ٩٢٨ = 'Azz nasrah zarb Dimesk sanat 92x Rx Ornament.	H.W.
67.68	CONSTANTINOPLE	Zarb Kustantiniyah sanat 925. Rx Ornament.	OS,171 H.W.
69	AMID	As 64: ornament in centre. Rx Zarb Amid اميد	WHY
70	RUHA	Sultan Selim bin Bayazid Khan, 'azz nasrah Rx Within square ضرب رها = zarb Ruha	OS,168
71	do	Similar	OS,169
72	CONSTANTINOPLE	Zarb Kustantiniyah 'azz nasrah. Rx Sanat 920	DFH
		SULEIMAN I. '926 - 974 AH	
73	CONSTANTINOPLE	Zarb Kustantiniyah sanat 926. Rx Ornament:	OS 178
74	NUVA-BARDAH	سلطان سليمان شاه بن سليم خان = Sultan Suleiman Shah bin Selim Khan. Rx 'Azz nasrah zarb Nuva Bardah Sanat 926. - ٩٢٦ سنة ضرب نوبر دا(ه) عز نصره.	OS 193
75	ALEPPO	عز نصره ضرب حلب سنة ٩٢٦ = 'Azz nasrah zarb Haleb sanat 926 Rx Arabesque.	DFH
76	ADRIANOPLE	'Azz nasrah zarb Adrana sanat 928. Rx Ornament.	DFH
77	CONSTANTINOPLE	do Kustantiniyah 933 Rx do	OS,179
78	do	do do do Rx do	WHY.
79	?	سلطان سليمان شاه بن سليم = Sultan Suleiman Shah bin Selim Rx ? ٩٤١ ? ضرب عز نصره = 'Azz nasrah zarb — 9?41	WHY.
80	CONSTANTINOPLE	Similar to No 78 but dated ٩٥٣ - 953	OS,180
81	do	Another variety of type same date	OS.180
82	do	do do Rx ٩٥٧ سنة - sanat 957	H.W
83	do	٩٥٧ سنة قسطنطنيه ضرب - zarb Kustantiniyah sanat 957 Rx Solomons' seal	N.19382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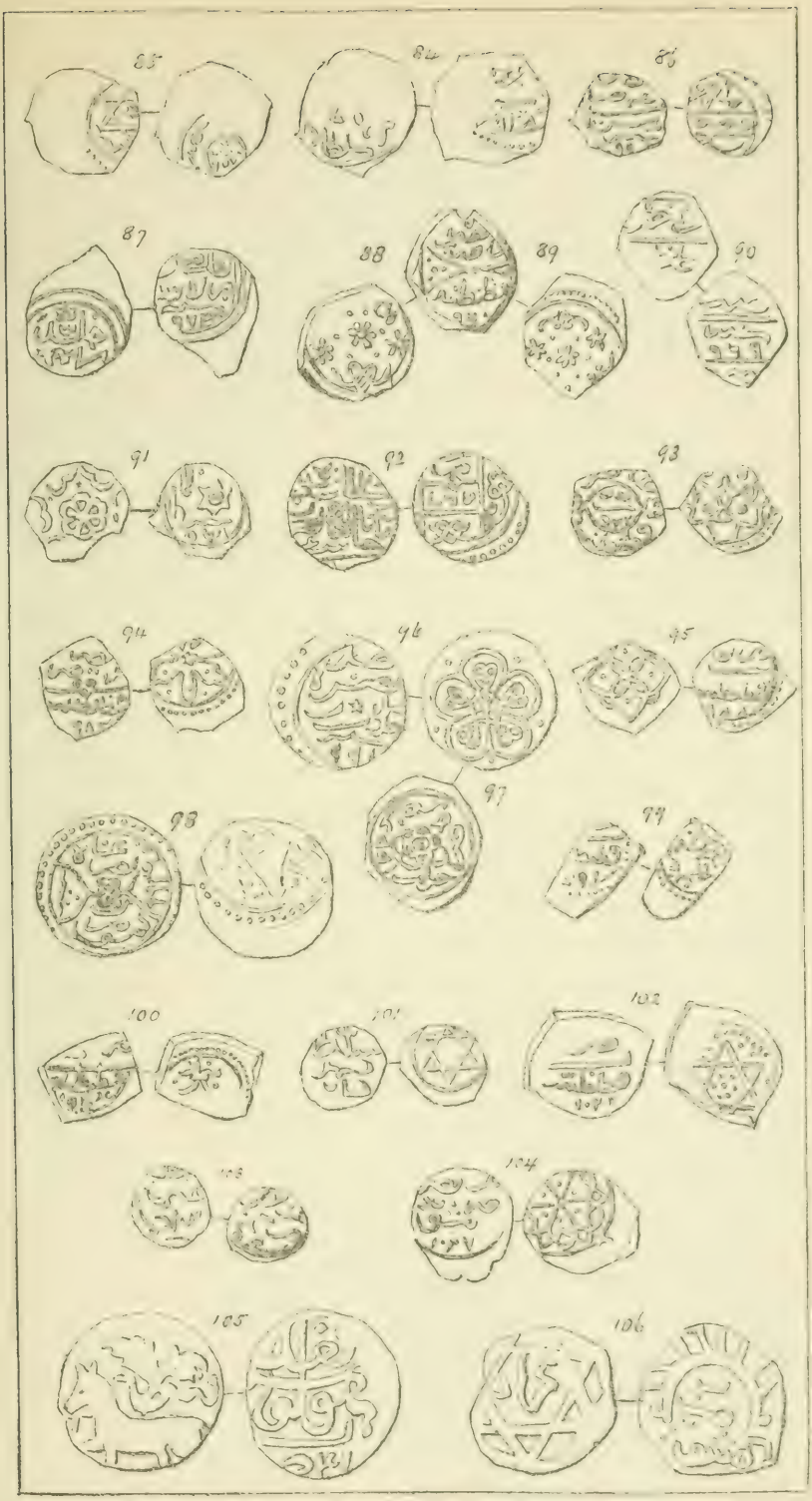
Turkey

84	CONSTANTINOPLE	..... سلطان = Sultan - Rx Kustantiniyah sanat 938.	OS. 222
85	do	Similar to 83 same date	
86	DAMASCUS	٩٥x عز نصر ضرب دمشق سنة - 'Azz nasrah zarb Dimesk sanat 95x. Rx Ornaments	H.W
87	BRUSAH	خلد الله ملكه = Khallad Allah mulkah Rx ٩٦٣ فلوس برسه سنة = Falus Brusah sanat 963	OS. 194
88	CONSTANTINOPLE	٩٦٦ عز نصر ضرب قسطنطنيه - 'Azz nasrah zarb Kustantiniyah 966. Rx Stars & ornaments	OS. 184 H.W
89			
90	do	'Azz nasrah zarb Kustantiniyah Rx zarb sanat 969	N. 19384
91	MINT ?	'Azz nasrah sanat 968? Rx Ornaments? From Sorel.	
		SELIM II. 974 - 982 AH	
92	MINT ?	Sultan Selim shah bin Sulaiman Khan azz nasrah Rx ضرب = zarb ?	OS. 233
93	CONSTANTINOPLE	'Azz nasrah Kustantiniyah zarb 977. Rx Arabesque	WHW.
		MURAD III 982 - 1003 AH.	
94	do	'Azz nasrah zarb Kustantiniyah 982 Rx Arabesque	OS 238
95	do	do do 988 Rx do	DFH.
96	ALEPPO	'Azz nasrah zarb Halab (حلب) sanat 991. Rx Arabesque	OS. 246
97	do	Another variety same reading, date & reverse	H.W
98	DAMASCUS	'Azz nasrah zarb Dimesk sanat 994 Rx ?	B.M.
99	CONSTANTINOPLE	zarb Kustantiniyah 991 Rx Arabesque	H.W
100	do	do 991 Rx do	DFH
		MUHAMMAD III 1003 - 12 AH. No copper coins known.	
		AHMAD I 1012 - 1026 AH.	
101	NO MINT	ضرب في اسلامبول = Sultan Ahmad Khan Rx Sol - Sol	
		MUSTAFA I 1026-7 & 1031 - 32 AH.	
102	CONSTANTINOPLE	zarb Kustantiniyah 1028? Rx Solomons seal	H.W.
		OTHMAN II 1027 - 1031 AH.	
103	NO MINT	سلطان عثمان بن احمد = Sultan Othman bin Ahmad عز نصر ضرب = 'Azz nasrah zarb	OS. 315
104	DAMASCUS	'Azz nasrah zarb Dimeshk, 1027 Rx Arabesque	OS. 310
		MURAD IV (time of) 1032 - 1049	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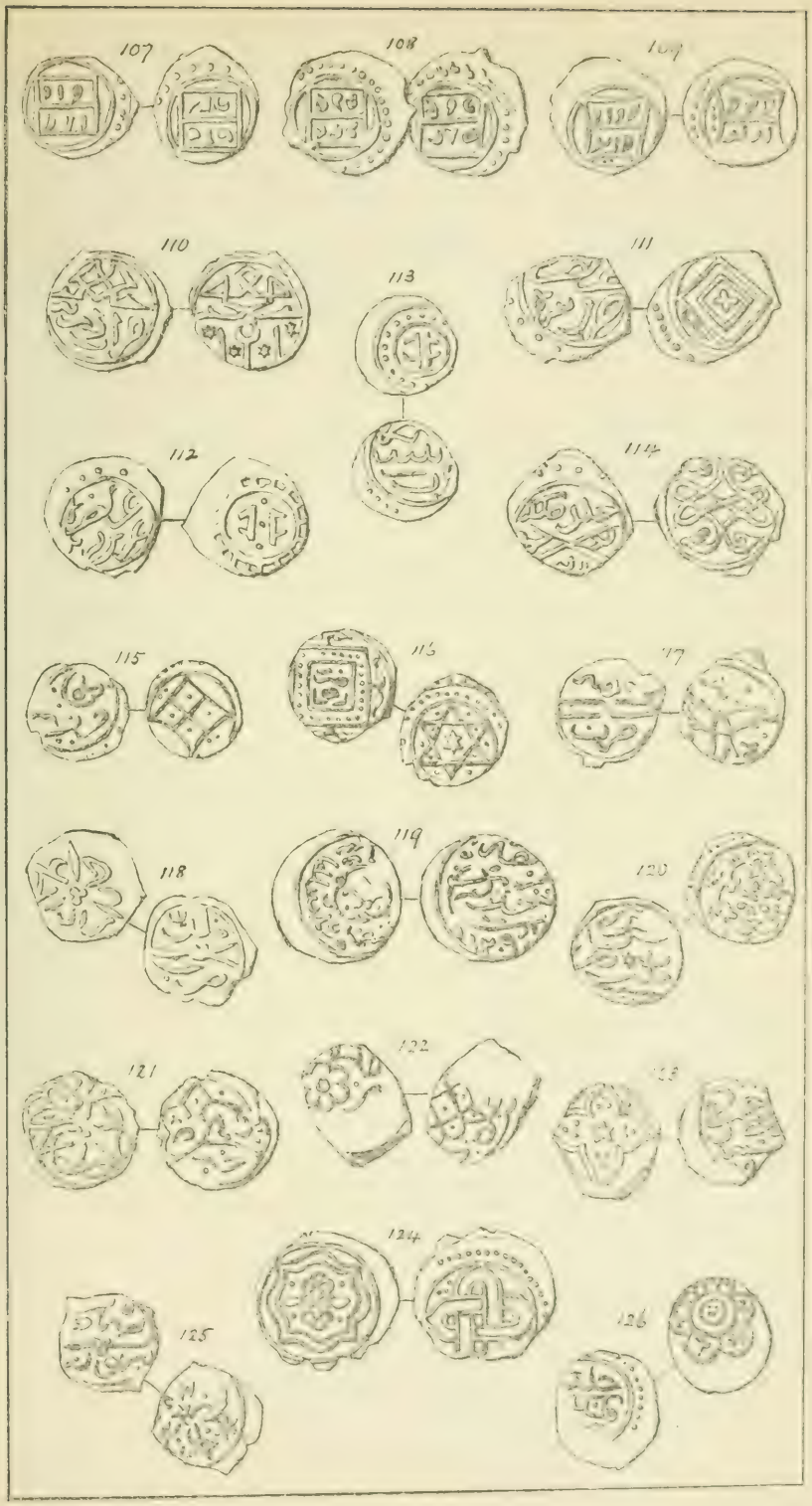
Turkey.

105	BAGHDAD.	Under Persia. Bird flying over horses' back
		℞ ۴۱ ضرب بغداد سنة فلوس = Fulus Baghdad sanat zarb. N. 20837 (?10)41
106	DAMASCUS	؟ مراد = Murad. ℞. zarb Dimeshk N. 20959
		COINS without date or rulers name together with those of doubtful reading. (The older types first.)
107-8-9		These coins have apparently some connection with those of Murad I, possibly, local attempts. Unread BM H.W.
110	ADRANA	ضرب ادرنه = zarb Adrana. ℞ ? Turkish standards? H.W.
		The devices above may read محمد مراد
111	TIREH	'Azz nasrah zarb Tireh (تیره) ℞. Ornament. H.W.
112	do	do do ℞ ? H.W.
113	do ?	As last leaving out 'Azz nasrah. ? ضرب باتیره H.W.
114	NUWAR?	؟ خلد ملکه نوبره = Khalld mulkah Nuwar? W.V.
115	TIREH?	ضرب تیره = zarb Tireh ℞. Ornament. W.V.
116	RUHA	ضرب رها = zarb Ruha ℞ Solomons seal D.F.H
117	?	ضرب ــــ = zarb — ℞ Ornament. H.W
118	HALEB?	Murad bin Muh[D]. ℞ ضرب حلب = zarb Haleb. Sorel.
119	do ?	Similar to a coin of Othman II O.S. 309. if so would be Centre عثمان = Othman. Around, Sultan bin Ahmad Khan 'azz nasrah ℞ ۱۰۲۹ عزنصره ضرب حلب فی سنة 'Azz nasrah zarb Haleb fi sanat 1029 WHV
120	do	'Azz nasrah zarb Haleb sanat ?922 ℞ Ornament WHV
121	—	A double struck coin much like No 54 WHV
122	—	Coin of doubtful mint & date H.W
123	—	Another one, perhaps period of Selim II H.W
124	—	do compare reverse with 7[a] WHV
125	ERIVAN	(Capital of ARMENIA, now belonging to Russia)
		Struck between 961 & 1024 i.e during Turkish occupat[n]
		'Azz nasrah zarb Erivan ايروان = ℞ Flowers? H.W
126	—	Coin of doubtful mint & date. Ob. خلد ملکه = Khallad mulkah ℞ Sunface(?) in centre of ornament. W.H.V.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127	CONSTANTINOPLE	عز نصرة قسطنطنيه ١٠٤١ (١) = 'Azz nasrah Kustantiniyah	
		(1)041 Rx Stars	H.W
128	do	Zarb Kustantiniyah Rx Ornament	H.W
129	do	" " sanat ? Rx "	H.W
130	do	" " Rx "	WHV
131	do	" only Rx "	HW
132	do	Zarb Kustantiniyah Rx خلد ملكه = Khalad mulkah	HW
133	do	" " Rx Ornament	H.W
134	do	" " Rx "	DFH
135	do	'Azz nasrah zarb Kustantiniyah sanat Rx "	H.W
136	do	" " " " Rx Ornament	DFH
		IBRAHĪM 1049 - 1058 AH	
137	do	سلطان ابراهيم ابن احمد خان ضرب قسطنطنيه ١٠٤٩	
		Sultan Ibrahim ibn Ahmad Khan zarb Kustantiniyah 1049	
		Rx سلطان البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان بن السلطان	
		Sultan of the two continents Khakan of the sea, Sultan son of Sultan	OS.352A
138	do	Zarb Kustantiniyah 1054 Rx Ornaments	OS.353
		? MUHAMMAD IV. 1058 - 1099 AH	
139	do	Zarb Kustantiniyah 1081 ? Rx Ornaments	H.W.
140	do	" " 10xx Rx "	WHV
		SULEIMAN II. 1099 - 1102 AH	
141	do	Tughra Rx zarb fi Kustantiniyah 1099 .	N.19389
142	BOSNIA	. Rx . . Bosnah بوسنه 1099	Zambaur
143	SERAI	. Rx . . Serai sanat 1100	N.19390
144	do	Variety of 143.	N.19391
145	VAN	سلطان سليمان بن ابراهيم خان	Sultan Suleiman(as 102
146		bin Ibrahim Khan. Rx ١١٠٠ نصر الله ضرب وان سنة	H.W.
		Nasr Allah ? zarb Van sanat 1100	
		AHMAD II 1102 - 1106 A.H.	
147	CONSTANTINOPLE	Tughra Rx. zarb fi Kustantiniyah 1102	OS 410
		MAHMUD I. 1143 - 1168 AH.	
148	AMID	(السلطان) البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان محمود بن	

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Turkey.

		Sultan of the two continents Khakan of the Sea, Sultan Mahmud bin مصطفى خان عز نصره ضرب في ١١٤٦ امد	
		Mustafa Khan, izzz nasrahu zarb fi 114(2)6 - Amid	OS 540
		MUSTAFA III 1171 - 1187 AH.	
149	ALEPPO	Tughra Rx zarb fi Haleb (حلب) 1171	N.20964
150	BAGHDAD	" Rx " " Baghdad بغداد	OS 636
		MAHMUD II 1223 - 1255 AH	
151	CONSTANTINOPLE	Sultan Mahmud Rx zarb fi Kustantiniyah 1247	DFH
152	MEKKA	Bird - zarb Mekka (مكه) Rx. A fish 1223	OS 976
153	BAGHDAD	(24 - Under Persia) Lion to left Rx ٢٣ ضرب في بغداد	
		zarb fi Baghdad x23?	DFH
154	do	SA'EED PASHA - Governor under Mahmud	
		سعيد پاشا = Saeed Pasha Rx zarb fi Baghdad 1231	DFH
155	do	? Monogram of Saeeds name Rx as above	OS 970
156	do	Tughra Rx zarb fi Baghdad 1238.	OS 972
157	do	Crescent + star Rx 25 above zarb fi Baghdad 1223.	N.20965
		(The 25 represents the regnal year of Mahmud)	
158	do	Crescent + star in centre of Solomons seal	
		Rx zarb fi Baghdad 2x over	WHV
159	do	Solomons seal Rx zarb fi Baghdad 1248	DFH
160	do	Tughra Rx zarb fi Baghdad 1223 25 over	OS 975
161	VAN	do Rx zarb fi Van 1231	OS 968
		ABDUL MEDJID 1255 - 1277 A.H.	
162	BAGHDAD	Tughra Rx zarb fi Baghdad 1255	OS 1105

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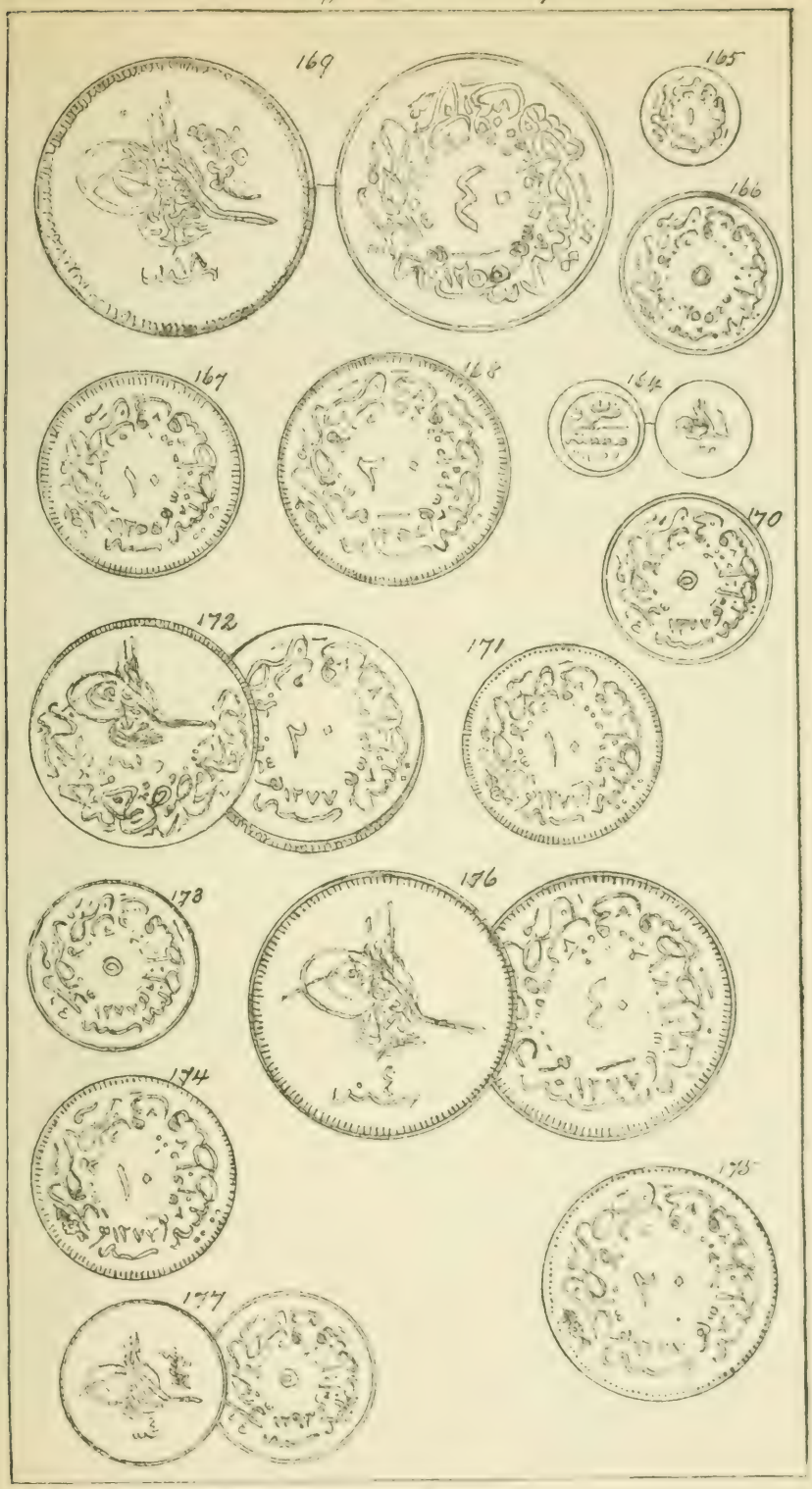
Turkey.

		All on this page struck at CONSTANTINOPLE.
		ABDUL MEDJID continued.
164	1 Para	Tughra with 13 sanat below = 13th year of reign. Rx zarb fi Kustantiniyah 1255. In ب 1 for value.
165	1 "	Tughra with sanat 18 like no 169 Rx 1 in centre (value) arousid, ١٢٥٥ سنة قسطنطنية في ضرب عز نصره = 'Azz nasrah zarb fi Kustantiniyah sanat 1255
166	5 "	As last but 0 for 5 in centre of reverse (shewn)
167	10 "	do ١٠ . 10 do "
168	20 "	do ٢٠ . 20 do "
169	40 "	do ٤٠ . 40 do "
		ABDUL AZIZ 1277 - 1293 AH.
170	5 "	Tughra, below, ١ سنة نحاسية دار سعادية مخصوص سكة Dar sa'adiyat makSus sikka nahasiyah dar sanat one "It is a copper coin belonging to the Sublime Porte, year one" see no 172. Rx Exactly as 166 excepting date 1277
171	10 "	As last but ١٠ for 10 (paras)
172	20 "	do ٢٠ . 20 "
173	5 "	Tughra with sanat 4 like 176. Rx 5 in centre and inscription as before (see no 166) but date 1277
174	10 "	As last but ١٠ for 10 (paras)
175	20 "	do ٢٠ . 20 "
176	40 "	do ٤٠ . 40 "
		ABDUL HAMID. 1293 -
177	5 "	Tughra with rosebranch and sanat 4 (year of reign) Rx as before 5 in centre, and 'Azz nasrah zarb fi Kustantiniyah sanat 1293 (different date) ١٢٩٣ سنة قسطنطنية في ضرب عز نصره Note - The reverses on all the coins from 165 to 177 are alike excepting date and value.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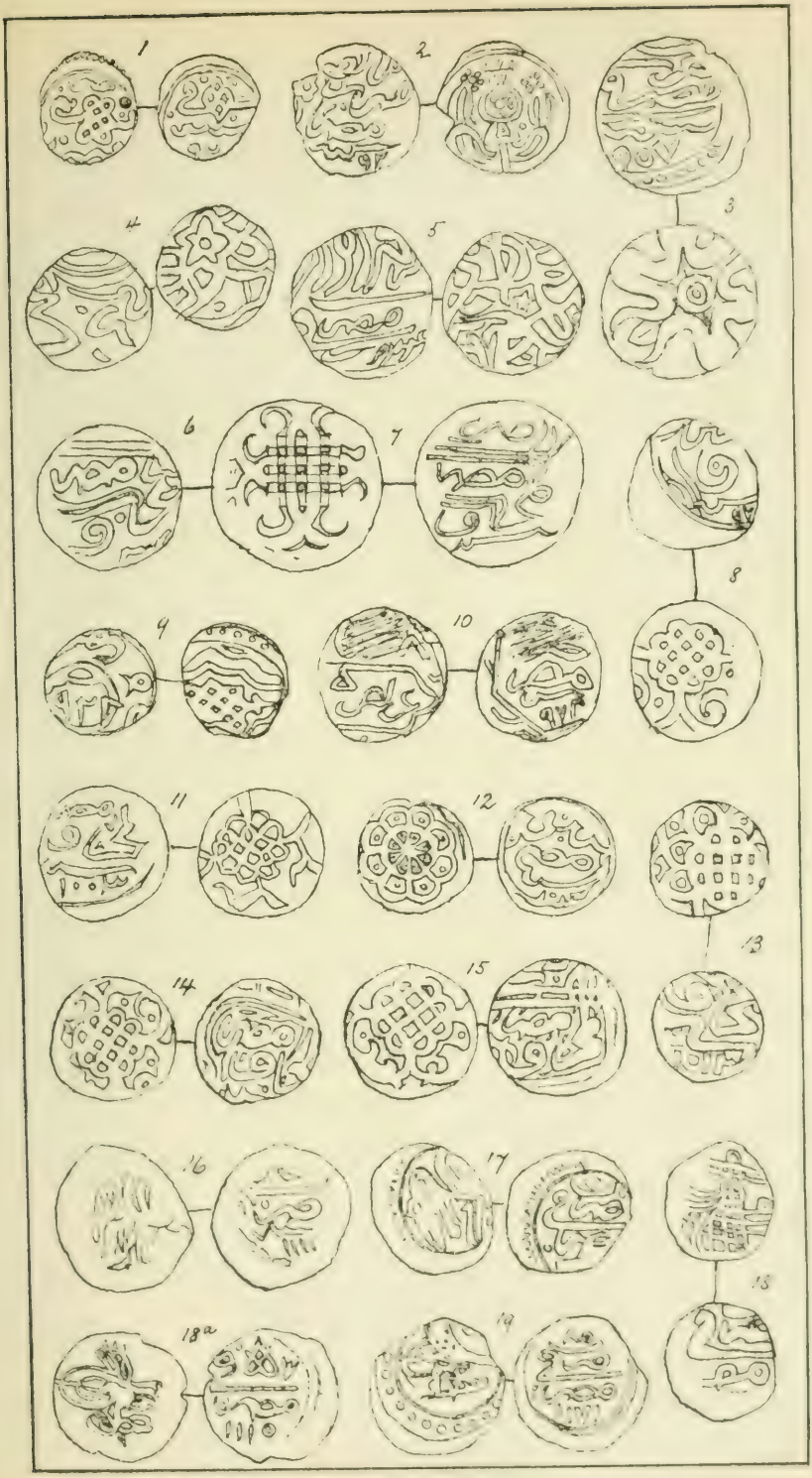
Egypt.

		SULEIMAN I AH 926 - 974
1		Arabesque. ضرب مصر · Jarb Misr · Struck at Misr (Cairo)
		℞ Ornament. في سنة ٩٢ = Fi sanat 92x year 92x N 20970
2		عز نصره ضرب في مصر سنة ٩٢ = 'Azz nasrah. zarb fi Misr sanat 92x - May his victory be glorious Struck at Misr (Cairo) year 92x ℞ Lotus ? N 20971
3		as no 2 but dated ٩٥٧ = 957 ℞ Lotus bloom ? N. 20974
4		عز نصره ضرب في محروسة مصر = 'Azz nasrah zarb fi mahrusat Misr = May his victory be glorious, struck in the metropolis of Misr ℞ Arabesque N. 20976
5		as no 4 but dated ٩٣٤ = 934 ℞ Arabesque N. 20977
6		similar · ×٣× ℞ " N 20978
7		" without date ℞ " do
8		Parts of above dated ٩٧× = 97- ℞ " N. 20979
9		عز نصره مصر ٩٢٨ = Azz nasrah Misr 928 ℞ Arabesque Bm 208
		SELIM II A.H. 974 - 982
10		عز نصره ℞ ٩٧٤ ضرب بمصر سنة Zarb Misr Year 974 Bm 232.
		MUHAMMAD III AH 1003 - 1012
11		محروسة مصر سنة ١٠٠٣ = Mahrusat Misr sanat 1003 ℞ Arabesque N. 20980
		AHMAD I A H 1012 - 1026
12		Arabesque ℞
13		Arabesque ℞ Misr mahrusat sanat 1012 N. 20981
14		" ℞ similar undated N. 20982
15		" ℞ do do N. 20983
		AHMAD III AH 1115 - 1143
16		Tagrah ℞ ١١١× ضرب في مصر - Zarb fi Misr 111x N 20984
17		" ℞ do do undated N. 20985
18		" ℞ do do " N. 20986
18a		" ℞ ١١١٥ في مصر = Fi Misr 1115 Bm 494
		MUSTAFA III AH. 1171 - 1181
19		Tugrah ℞ ١١٧١ ضرب في مصر - Zarb fi Misr 1171 Bm. 643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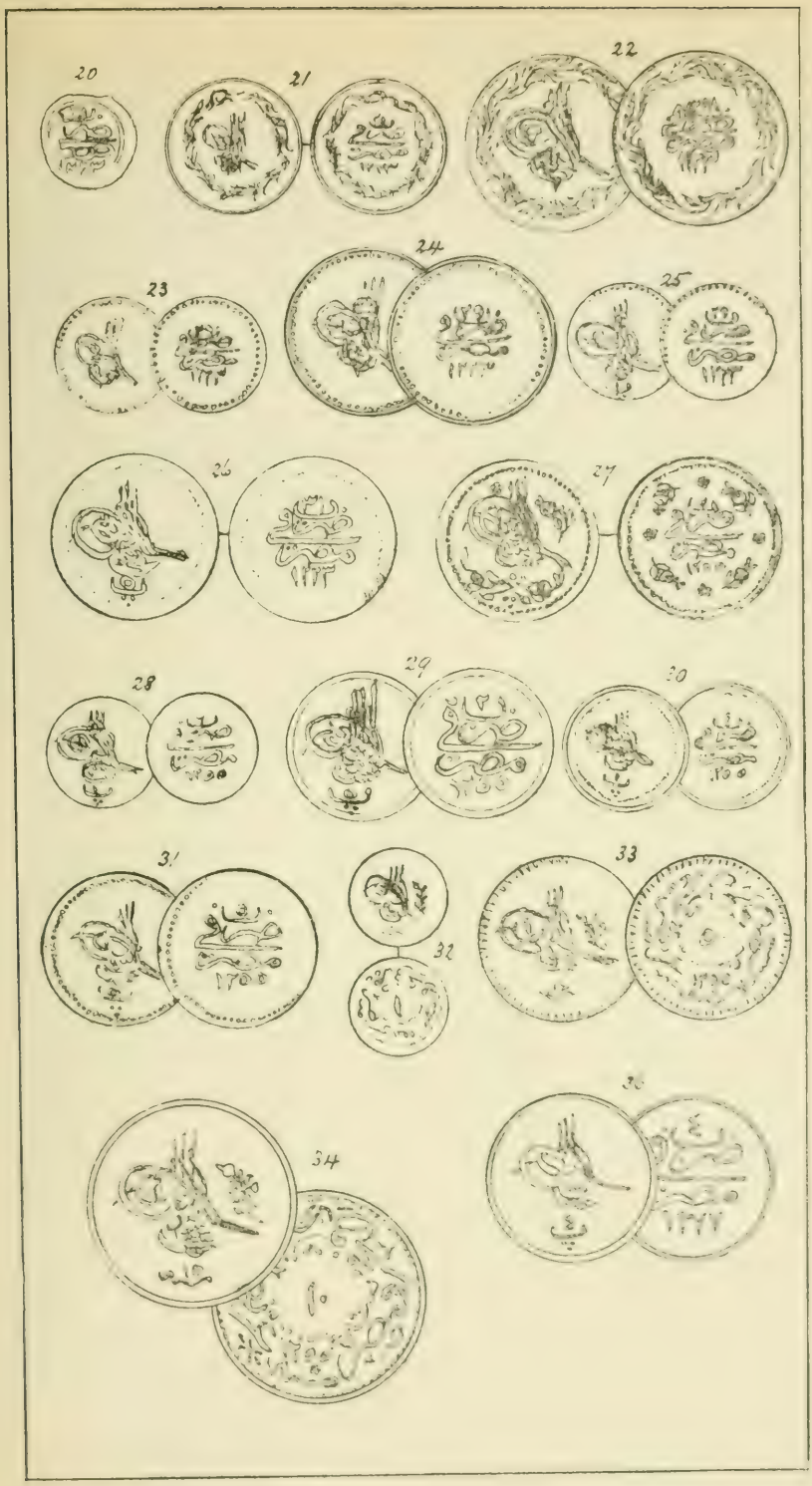
Egypt

	MAHMUD II AH 1223 - 1255.	
20	1 Para?	١٢٢٣ ضرب في مصر ٢٨ = 28 Zarb fi Misr 1223 N 20990 Struck at Misr 1223, 28th year of reign Rx blank
21	1 Para	Tugrah in wreath. Rx same as No 20 in wreath DFH
22	5 "	" " Rx " " " 29th year
23	1 "	Tugrah Rx as last. but dotted borders " Bm 997
24	5 "	" Rx do do " DFH
25	1 "	Tugrah ١ one p(para) Rx as No 23 " DFH
26	5 "	" ٥ five p(aras) Rx as last but 31st year N. 20994
	ABDUL MEDJID AD. 1255 - 1277.	
27	5 Para	Tugrah with rosebranch to right and rosebranches under Rx ١٢٥٥ ضرب في مصر ٢ four roses (Year) 2 Zarb fi Misr 1255
28	1 Para	Tugrah ١ one p(para) Rx ٦ - ١٢٥٥ ضرب في مصر DFH Year 6. Zarb fi Misr 1255
29	5 "	Tugrah ٥ five p(aras) Rx Year 2 Zarb fi Misr 1255 N 21000
30	1 "	as No 28 with dotted border, regnal year ٤ (4) DFH
31	5 "	as No 29 " " " " ٥ (5) DFH
32	1 "	Tugrah with rosebranch to right. ٨ سنة Sanat 8 DFH (8th year of reign) Rx in centre ١ one (para) around ١٢٥٥ ضرب في مصر سنة عز نصره 'Azz nasrah zarb fi mahrusat Misr sanat 1255 May his victory be glorious, struck in the metropolis of Misr year 1255 - The regnal year must be added to this to get the date of striking 1255+8=1263 AH DFH
33	5 Paras	as No 32 but regnal year ١٤ Rx as last. but with ٥ (5) in centre
34	10 "	as No 32 but regnal year 15 Rx in centre ١٠=10 around as No 32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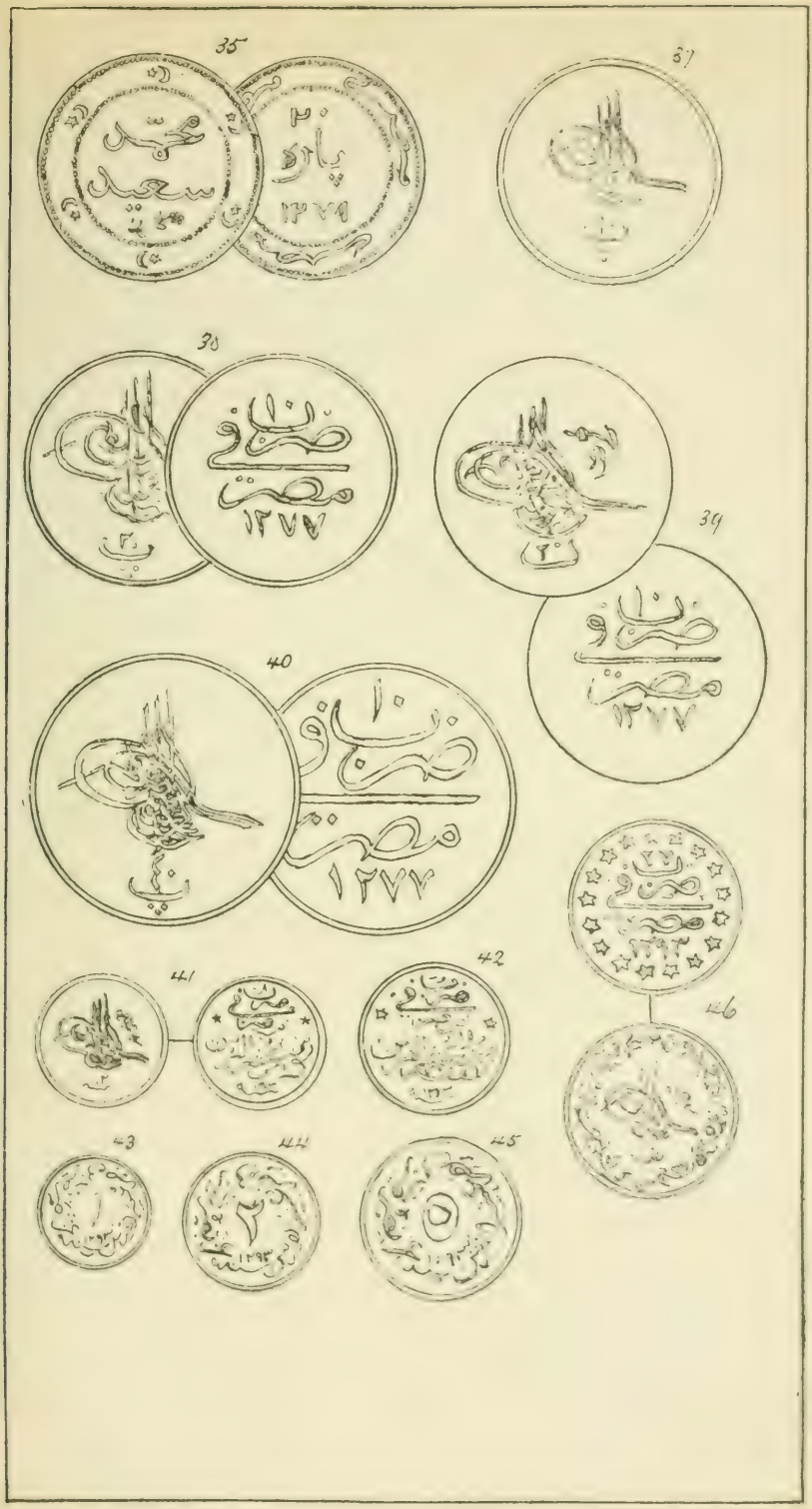
Egypt

		ABDUL AZIZ AH 1277 - 1293	
35	20 Paras	Pattern not adopted of Muhammad Saeed محمد سعيد Muhammad Saeed ℞ ١٢٧٩ - ٨ يا - ٢٠ - 20 Parah 1279 around مصر - Misr in three equal spaces	DFH
36	4 "	Tugrah ٤ 4 (Paras) ℞ ١٢٧٧ ٤ ضرب في مصر Sanat 4 Zarb fi Misr 1277 Struck in year 4 at Misr 1277 i.e AH 1281	
37	10 "	Tugrah ١٠ 10 (Paras) ℞ as 36	
38	20 "	" ٢٠ 20 (Paras) ℞ as 36 but regnal year 10	
39	20 "	variety of last with lily to right of Tugrah	
40	40 "	Tugrah ٤٠ 40 (Paras) ℞ as 38	
		ABDUL HAMID II AH 1293	
41	¼ Usher	Tugrah with rosebranch to right ١٢ سنة Sanat 12 ℞ ١٢٩٣ ضرب في مصر ربع من عشر القرش سنة = Zarb fi Misr raba min usher el Karsh = year 1293 Struck at Misr - Quarter of one tenth of a Karsh or piastre.	
42	½ "	Ob as last ℞ سنة ١٢٩٣ ضرب في مصر نصف من عشر القرش Zarb fi Misr nisf min usher el Karsh year 1293 Struck at Misr Half of one tenth of a Karsh	
Nickel 43	1 "	Ob as last ℞ سنة ١٢٩٣ ضرب في مصر عشر القرش Zarb fi Misr, usher el Karsh, sanat 1293 - in centre ١	
" 44	2 "	Ob as last ℞ same inscription but ٢ = 2 in centre	
" 45	5 "	do ℞ " " " ٥ = 5 "	
" 46	1/ Karsh or Piastre	Tugrah with rosebranch to right ١ عشر - 1 (X) arish ℞ ٢٧ ضرب في مصر ١٢٩٣ Zarb fi Misr 1293. regnal year 27.	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محمد سعيد
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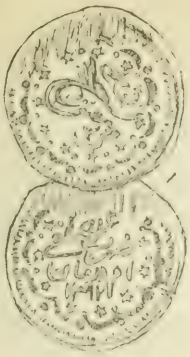
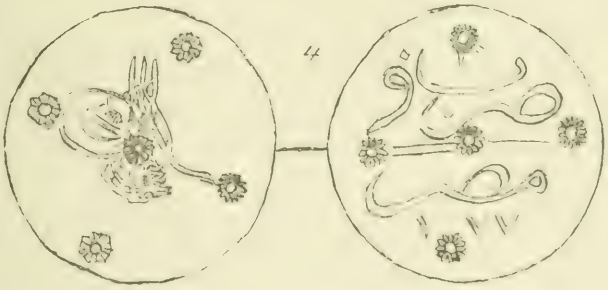
Soudan. (Upper Egypt.)

Muhammad Ahmad (afterwards called the Mahdi) raised a revolt in the Soudan against Turkish rule in 1881 striking gold and silver coins with the date 1302 AH after the fall of Khartum dying the same year. His successor was the Khalifa Abdulla who commenced a baser coinage gradually getting worse and worse until they consisted of pure copper only. The small sized piece is billon or plated copper, but the larger pieces are without a trace of alloy or plating.

KHALIFA ABOULLA 1302 - 1315 AH.

1	2 Piastres.	Tughra مقبول بشر · Makbul (accepted) 2 Grusch or piastres. Rx عزنصره ضرب في امدرمان ١٣١٢ = Azz nasrah zarb fi Omdurman 1312. = may his victory be glorious, struck at Omdurman 1312. DFH
2	20 "	Tughra مقبول بشر · Makbul (accepted) 20 gruch or piastres Rx ١٢ ضرب في امدرمان ١٣١٢ = 12 zarb fi Omdurman 1312. Year 12 (of reign) struck in Omdurman 1312. DFH
3	20 "	Variety with same reading Rx ٨ ضرب في امدرمان ١٣١٥ = 8 zarb fi Omdurman 1315 Year 8(?) struck in Omdurman 1315. DFH
4	20 "	40 paras of Egypt. 1788 C/m with five stars in the form of a cross on each side - said to have been so C/m to pass current as 20 piastres in Omdurman DFH





Tunis

		SULEIMAN I AH 926 - 974	
1		سلطان سليم(ا)ان بن = Sultan Sulciman	
		℞ Ornament ضرب تونس Zarb fi Tunis sanat xxv	
		in centre سنة xxv صرب في تونس سنة xxv	
		Struck at Tunis year xx8	B M 217
		MURAD IV AH 1032 - 1049	
2		سلطان مراد بن احمد خان • Sultan Murad bin Ahmad khan	
		℞ عز نصره ضرب تونس • 'Azz nasrah zarb Tunis •	
		May his victory be glorious, struck at Tunis	Bm 344
		MUHAMMAD IV AH 1058 - 1099	
3	3 Burben	سلطان محمد بن ابراهيم • Sultan Muhamd bin Ibrahim	
		Crescent + star in centre ? ℞ as No 1 but dated ١٠٦٠ 1060	Bm 889
4	3 Burben	similar but dated ١٠٦٨ 1068	N 21023
		MUSTAFA II AH 1106 - 1115	
5	3 Burben	سلطان مصطفى بن محمد خان = Sultan Mustafa bin Muhamd Khan	
		℞ ١١١٢ • ضرب في تونس • Zarb fi Tunis 1112	Bm 434
6	"	similar but dated ١١١٤ = 1114	N 21024
7	"	" " " ١١١٥ = 1115	N 21025
8	"	" " undated	N 21027
		MAHMUD I AH 1143 - 1168	
9	1 Burben	سلطان محمود = Sultan Mahmud	
		℞ ضرب ١١٥١ = Zarb 1151	No MINT Bm. 568
10	2 "	تونس • Tunis ℞ سنة ١١٥٧ = Sanat 1157	Bm 567
11	2 "	similar but larger	F. 5327
		MUSTAFA III AH 1171 - 1187	
12	1 Burben	ضرب zarb ℞ ١١٧٣ في تونس Fi Tunis 1173	N. 21049
13	2 Burben	similar but larger	N. 21048
14	2 "	another from Brit Museum.	Bm 673
15	Burbe	سلطان مصطفى خان Sultan Mustafa Khan	
		℞ ١١٧١ ضرب في تونس • Zarb fi Tunis 1171	N 21028
16	"	similar but dated ١١٧٣ - 1173	N. 21034
17	"	" " " ١١٨٠ = 1180	N. 21043
18	"	" " " ١١٨٦ = 1186	N. 21044
19	"	" " date ١١٨٦ over zarb	N 21045

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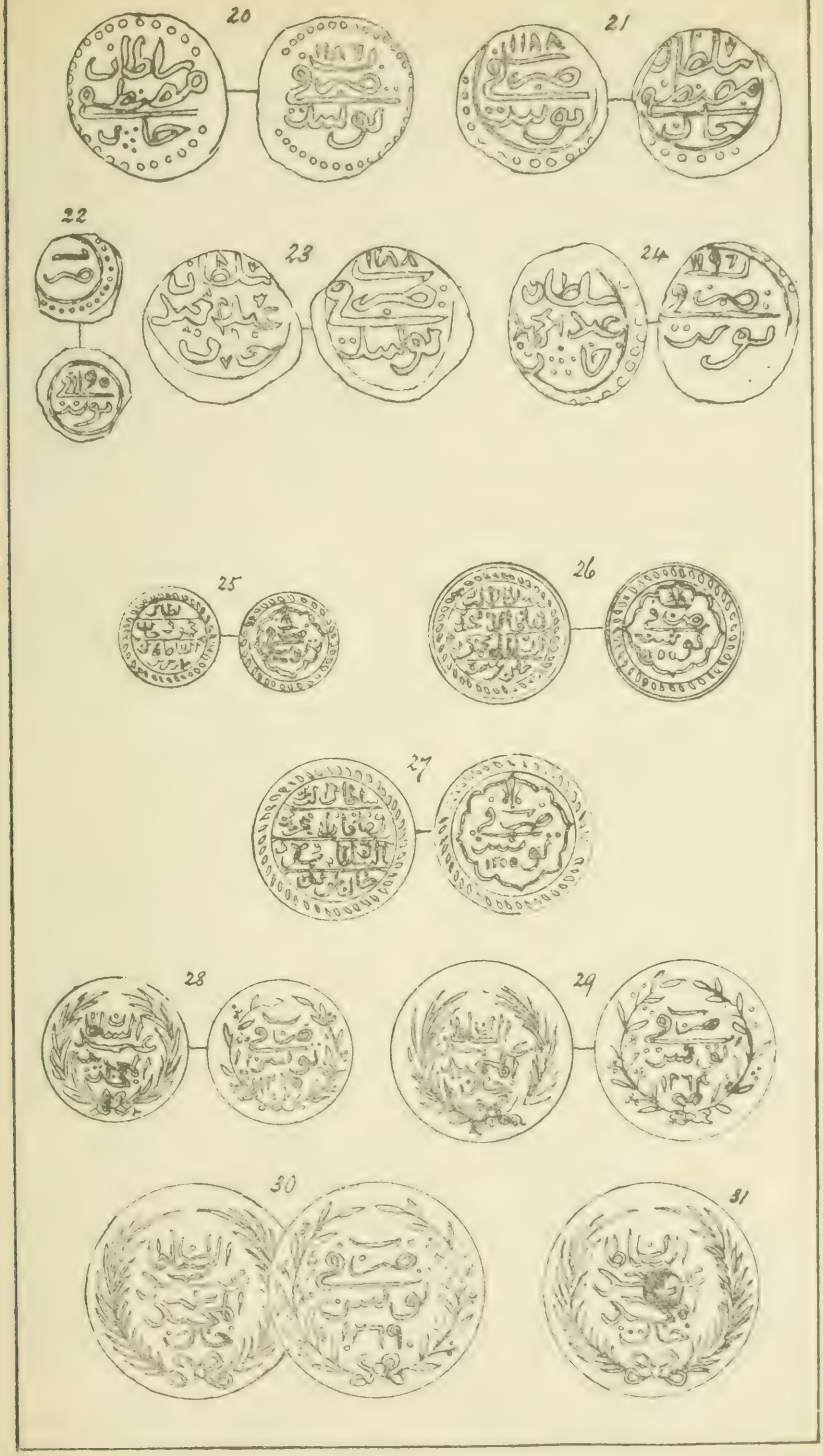
Tunis

		MUSTAFA III cont^d	
20	Burbe (2 aspre)	Sultan Mustafa Khan as No 15	BM. 665
	"	Rx Zarb fi Tunis ١١٨٧ = 1186	
21		as last	DFH
		Rx as last but dated ١١٨٨ = 1188 (posthumous date)	
		ABDUL HAMID AH 1187 - 1203	
22	2 Burbine	ضرب Zarb Rx ١١٩٠ في تونس = Fi Tunis 1195	F. 5348
23	4 Burbe	سلطان عبد الحميد خان Sultan 'Abd ulhamid Khan	
		Rx ١١٨٨ ضرب في تونس = Zarb fi Tunis 1188 (see no 21)	N 21052
24		similar but dated 1197 = 1196	N. 21055
		MAHMUD II A.H. 1223 - 1255	
25	1 Kharub	سلطان محمود خان السلطان عز نصره - Sultan Mahmud Khan el Sultan azz nasrah	
		Rx ١٢٥٥ ضرب في تونس = Zarb fi Tunis 1253	F. 5392
26	2 "	سلطان البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان محمود خان عز نصره Sultan al bareen wa khakan al bahreen al Sultan Mahmud Khan, azz nasrah = Sultan of the two continents, Khakan of the two seas, Sultan Mahmud Khan, may his victory be glorious Rx as No 25	F 5390
27	4 "	as last - (25 26 + 27 are patterns not adopted)	F. 5389
		ABDUL MEDJID AH 1255 - 1277	
28	Burbe	السلطان عبد المجيد خان - Al sultan 'Abdul Medjid Khan	
		Rx ١٢٦٥ ضرب في تونس - Zarb fi Tunis 1265	DFH
29	½ Kharub	as last but dated ١٢٦٤ = 1264	
30	1 "	as " " " ١٢٦٩ = 1269	
31	1 "	as last with countermark 1 one	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Tunis.

		ABDUL-MEDJID contd (with Muhammad Beyi's name)
32	3 Burbeen ½ Kharub	In centre ٣ = 3, around السلطان الغازي عبد المجيد خان Al sultan ghazi Abd el Medjid Khan ℞ ١٢٧٢ محمد مدة بتونس = Muham[d] madal[a] Tunis 1272
33	6 Burbeen	In centre ٦ = 6 Around as no 32 ℞ as no 32
34	2 Kharubs 13 Burbeen	In centre ٢ = two Around as no 32 ℞ as no 32 but dated ١٢٧٥ = 1275
35	13 Burbeen 2 Kharubs	In centre ١٣ = 13 Around as no 32 ℞ as no 32 but dated ١٢٧٤ = 1274 countermarked with ٢ = 2 for 2 Kharubs N. 21075.
		ABDUL AZIZ AH 1277 - 1293
36	¼ Kharub	السلطان عبد العزيز خان = Al sultan Abd el Aziz Khan see Ob of no 41 ℞ al top ربع - مدة محمد الصادق بتونس ١٢٨١ Madal Muham[d] es Sadik bi Tunis 1281. top Raba = ¼
37	½ "	As no 36 - ℞ as no 36 except al top value نصف = Nasf (½)
38	1 "	" " ℞ " " " ١ = One
39	2 "	" " ℞ " " " ٢ = Two
40	4 "	" " ℞ " " " ٤ = Four
41	8 "	" " ℞ " " " ٨ = Eight
42	2 "	" " ℞ except date ١٢٨٣ = 1284 and value unmentioned DFH
43	½ Kharub	In centre ½ = ½, around السلطان عبد العزيز خان Al sultan Abd el Aziz Khan ℞ ١٢٨٩ محمد مدة الصادق بتونس Muhammad madal es Sadik bi Tunis 1289. F. 5453

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Tunis

44	1 Kharub	As No 43 but larger and ١ instead of ١
45	2 .	do do ٢ do
	UNDER FRENCH PROTECTION	
46	1 centime	علي مدة باي تونس ١ صنتيم سنة ١٣٠٨ Ali madat Bey Tunis 1 centime sanat 1308 ℞ TUNISIE 1 CENTIME 1891. A.(Paris) Similar to No 48
47	2 .	same as last but larger and ٢ instead of ١
48	5 .	. . 46 . . ٥ . ١
49	10 .	. . . . . ١٠ . ١
	MUHAMMAD AL HADI BEY	
50	5 centimes	محمد الهادي مدة باي تونس ٥ صنتيم سنة ١٣٢٢ Muhammad al Hādī madat Bey Tunis ٥ (5) centime sanat 1322 ℞ TUNISIE 5 CENTIMES 1904 A.(Paris)
51	10 .	As No 50 but larger and ١٠ instead of ٥ ℞ do do 10 . 5

Tunis.

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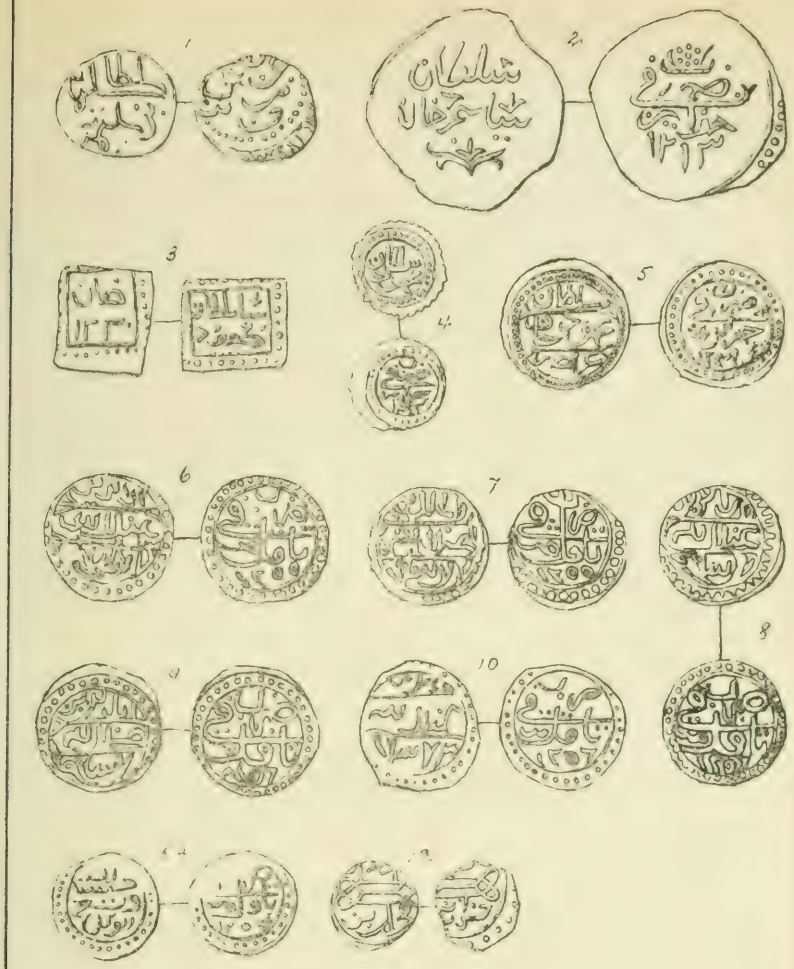
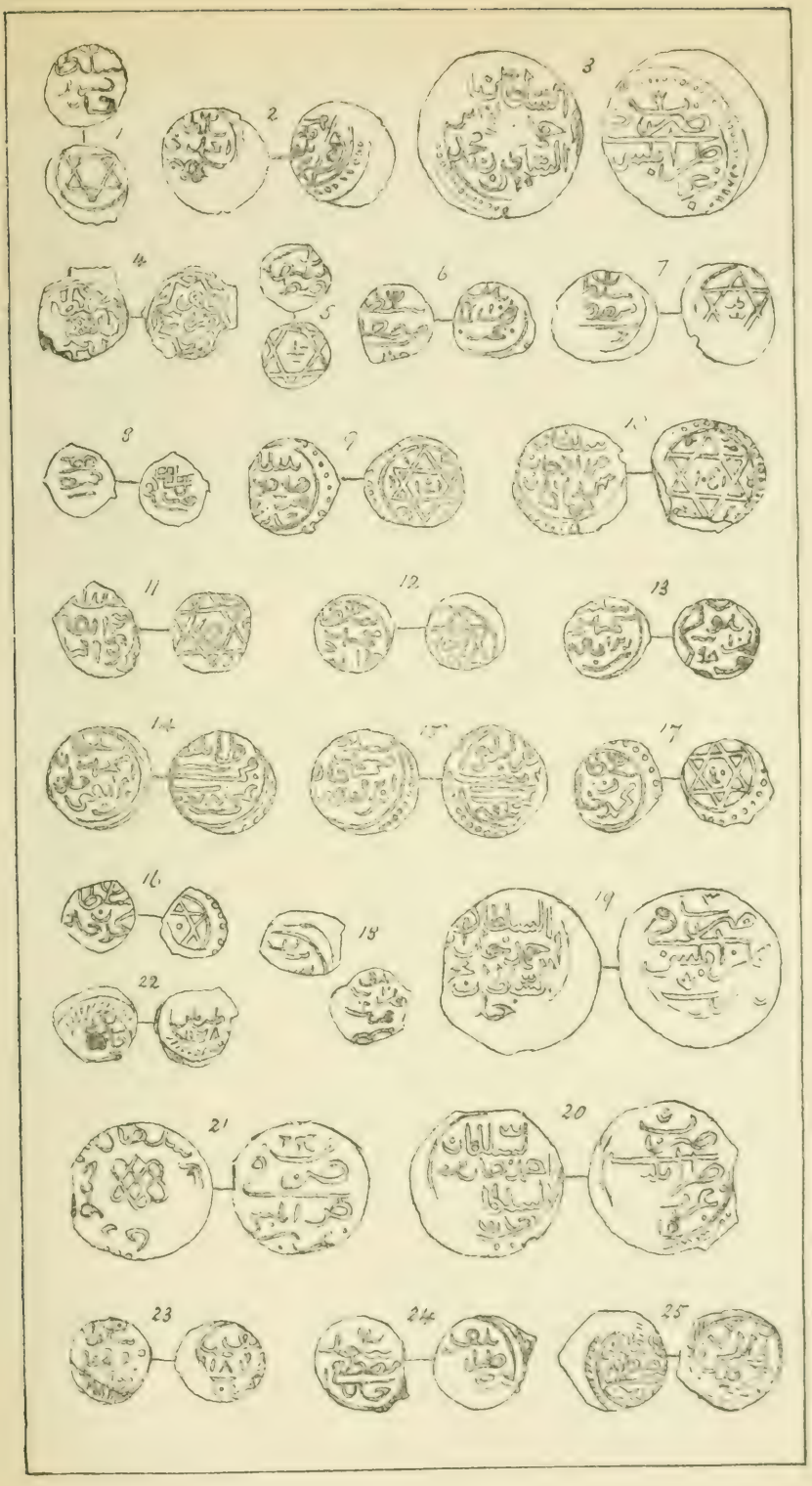
Algiers.

		SULEIMAN I. 926 - 974 AH.	
1	Manghir	سلطان سليمان بن سليم : Sultan Suleiman bin Selim ℞ ʿAzz nasrah zarb Jazair جزاير	OS 220
		MUHAMMAD III 1003 - 1012 AH.	
1a	do ?	محمد بن مراد = Muhammad bin Murad ℞ جزاير (ضرب) = zarb Jazair	WHV
		SELIM III 1203 - 1222 AH.	
2		سلطان سليم خان = Sultan Selim Khan ℞ ١٢١٣ ضرب في جزاير = zarb fi Jazair 1213	Ethem 931
		MAHMUD II 1223 - 1255 AH.	
3		Sultan Mahmud (محمود) ℞ ١٢٣٠ خان = Khan 1230	DFH
4	asper	do ℞ zarb fi Jazair ١٢٤٠ = 1243	N 21131
5	Para	Sultan Mahmud Khan ʿazz nasrah ℞ zarb fi Jazair ١٢٤٩ = 1249	N 21127
		ABD-EL-KADIR - Strove for mastery of the country until finally overpowered by France 1250 - 1264 AH. = 1834 - 1847 AD.	
5a	do ?	Type of silver. الله حسبنا و نعم الو كيل = God is enough for us, a good guardian is he ℞ zarb fi Takident ١٢٥٤ - ١٢٥٣ ضرب في تاقدمت	H.W.
6	Para	والدين - عند الله - الاسلام = Read middle, top, bottom ʿAnd Allah - ala sulam wa ala din = Peace & piety are of God. ℞ zarb fi Takident 1255	N 21133
7	"	Similar	N 21134
8	"	do bul dale ١٢٥٦ = 1256	N 21135
9	"	do do ١٢٥٦ = 1256 ?	N 21136
10	"	do do ١٢٥٦ = 1256	N 21137



Tripoli. (Tarabelus)

		AHMAD I A.H. 1012 - 1026		
1	Asper?	سلطان احمد خان = Sultan Ahmad Khan		
		℞ Hexagram	No Mint	Bm 307
2		as no 1 ℞ طر· بلو ···· Tarabelus		Bm 298
3		السلطان احمد خان ابن السلطان محمد خان · Al Sultan Ahmad Khan ibn al Sultan Muhammad Khan ℞ ضرب في طرابلس غرب Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb = Struck at Western Tripoli		Bm 297
4	Asper	as no 1 with central ornament ℞ طرابلس غرب = Tarabelus gharb in octogram		N.21079
		MUSTAFA I A.H. 1026 - 27 & 1031 - 2		
5		سلطان مصطفى · Sultan Mustafa ℞ Hexagram ط?		N 1 Bm 325
6		as no 5 ℞ طرابلس غرب = Tarabelus gharb		Bm 32
7		Sultan Mustafa Khan ℞ Hexagram ط ··?		BM. 3
8		as no 5? ℞ Ornament. غرب. Zarb.	N.M	Bm 3
		MURAD IV. A.H. 1032 - 1049		
9		سلطان مراد خان بن احمد خان = Sultan Murad Khan bin Ahmad Khan ℞ Hexagram 1·21 = 1041	N.M.	Bm 34
10		as no 9 ℞ " " "	N.M	Bm 34
		IBRAHIM A.H. 1049 - 1058		
11		سلطان ابراهيم بن احمد = Sultan Ibrahim bin Ahmad ℞ Hexagram with 49 = 49 in centre	N.M.	Bm 362
		MUHAMMAD IV A.D. 1058 - 1099.		
12		سلطان محمد بن ابراهيم خان = Sultan Muhammad bin Ibrahim Khan ℞ Hexagram غرب 94 = Gharb 94 in centre		Bm 385
13		as no 12 ℞ 98 طرابلس غرب = Tarabelus gharb 98.		Bm 386
14	Para	as no 12 ℞ سنة ٠٧٨ في طرابلس غرب Fi Tarabelus gharb x087 sanat-		Bm 382
15	"	as no 12 ℞ as last but dated 91 = 91		Bm 384
16		سلطان محمد خان = Sultan Muhammad Khan ℞ Hexagram	N.M.	Bm 394
17		do do " " ℞ Hexagram 40 = 40	NM	Bm 393
		SULEIMAN II A.H. 1099 - 1102		
18		···· سلطان سل · Sultan Sul ··· ℞ ١١٠٢ طرابلس غرب ··· Tarabelus gharb 1102		Bm 406
		AHMAD III A.H. 1115 - 1143.		
19		السلطان احمد خان ابن السلطان محمد خان ·		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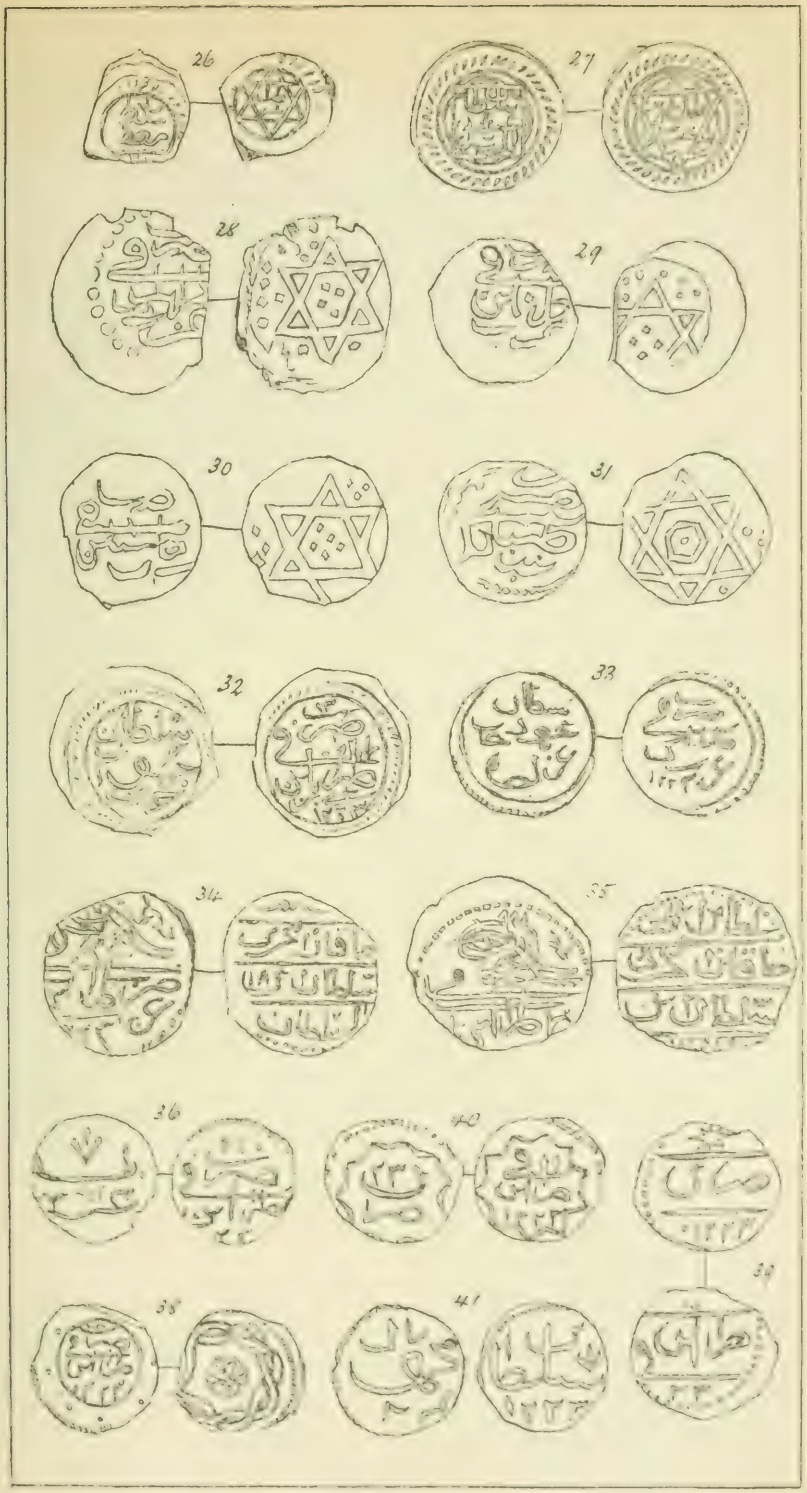
Tripoli cont.d

	AHMAD III cont.d	
		al = Sultan Ahmad Khan ibn al sultan Muham.d Khan
		Rx ضرب في طرابلس غرب ١١١٥ = Zarb fi Tr 1115
		Struck at Tripoli of the west 1115 Bm 496
20		similar Bm 497
	MAHMUD I AH 1143 - 1168	
21		Around arabesque سلطان محمود خان = Sultan Mahmud Khan Rx ضرب في طرابلس غرب = Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb Bm 588
	OTHMAN III AH 1168 - 1171	
22		Ornament سلطان خان = Sultan Khan
		Rx ١١٦٨ طرابلس = Tarabelus 1168 Bm 588
	MUSTAFA III AH 1171 - 1187	
23	Asper ?	سلطان مصطفى خان = Sultan Mustafa Khan
		Rx ١١٨ طرابلس غرب = Tarabelus gharb 118(0)
24	"	as last but without date Bm 650
25	"	do ? date ٧٧ = 77 F 5462
26	"	Ob as no 23 Rx. Within hexagram طرابلس Bm 651
	ABDUL HAMID AH 1187 - 1203.	
27	Para ?	Within octogram سلطان عبد الحميد = Sultan Abdul Hamid
		Rx within triangle طرابلس غرب = Tarabelus gharb
		outside, in segments ١١ ٨ ٨ = 1188 D.F.H
	MAHMUD II AH 1223 - 1255	
28	Para ?	ضرب في طرابلس غرب = Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb
		Rx Hexagram (Solomons' seal) 4 dots in centre N. 21084
29	"	Similar D.F.H
30	"	Similar 5 dots " N. 21087
31	"	Similar hexagon " D.F.H
32	"	سلطان محمود خان = Sultan Mahmud Khan
		Rx ١٣ ضرب في طرابلس غرب ١٢٢٣
		(Regnal year) 13 zarb fi Tarabelus gharb 1223 N 21094
33	"	سلطان محمود خان عز نصره = Sultan Mahmud Khan 'azz nasrah
		Rx as no 32 but regnal year 20 Bm. 1006
34	"	Tughra. ضرب في طرابلس غرب ١٢٢٣ = Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb 1223.
		Rx سلطان البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان بن السلطان =
		Sultan al barain wa Khakan el bahrein Sultan ibn es-Sultan =
		Sultan of the two lands, Khakan of the two seas Sultan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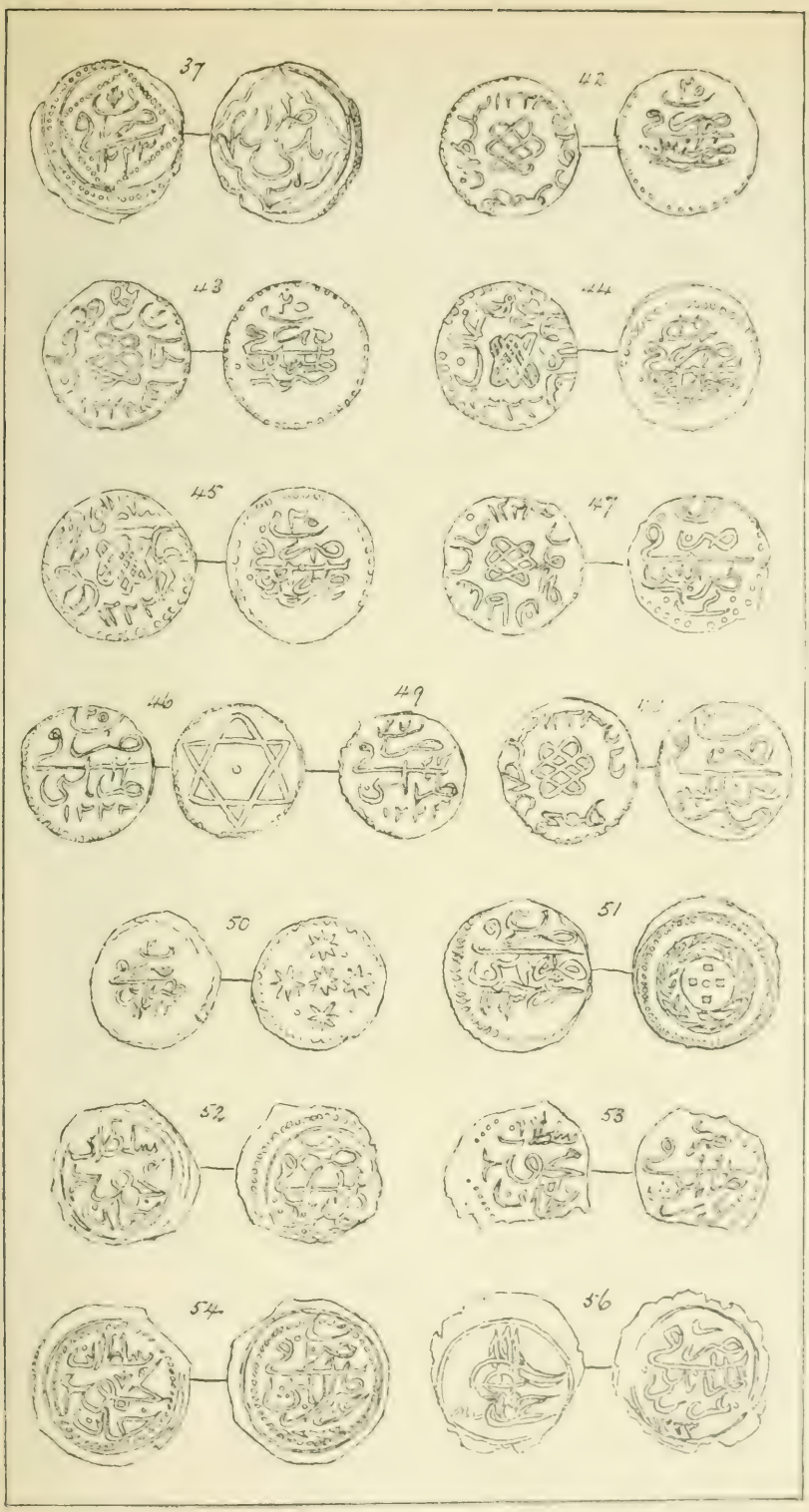
Tripoli.

		MAHMUD II cont^{d}.	
		son of the Sultan. ١٨ (18th year) over ابن	BM 1005
35	Para ?	similar but without regnal year	F. 5485
36	"	(١٢)٢٣ ضرب في طرابلس ٢١ = (Year) 21. Zarb fi Tarabelus 1223. Rx غرب = Gharb = of the west.	BM 1011
37	"	ضرب = Zarb fi 1223 Rx ٢١ طرابلس = Tarabelus 21 = 21st year of reign	N. 21115
38	"	as No 36 but regnal year 23 Rx Arabesque	D.F.H
39	"	ضرب ١٢٢٣ = Zarb 1223 Rx. ٢٣ طرابلس = Tarabelus (year) 23	
40	"	ضرب ٢٣ = Zarb (Year) 23 Rx. ١٢٢٣ في طرابلس = Fi Tarabelus 1223	BM 1012
41	"	محمود ٢٤ = Mahmud (yr) 24 Rx ١٢٢٣ سلطان = Sultan 1223.	F 6504
42	"	Arabesque. ١٢٢٣ سلطان محمود خان = Sultan Mahmud Khan 1223 at top. Rx ٢٥ ضرب في طرابلس غرب (Year) 25 Zarb fi Tarabelus Gharb	N. 21096
43	"	similar with date at bottom	N. 21097
44	"	another variety similar	N. 21098
45	"	do do	N. 21099
46	"	ضرب في طرابلس ١٢٢٣ . ٢٥ (Year) 25. Zarb fi Tarabelus 1223 Rx Hexagram	N 21116
47	"	Variety of No 42 but regnal year ٢٦ = 26	N 21100
48	"	Another variety of 42 " " ٢× 2×?	N. 21102
49	"	as No 46 but regnal year ٢٧ = 27 Rx Hexagram	N. 21118
50	"	as No 46 regnal year ٢× = 2× Rx Five stars	N. 21119
51	"	do do do Rx Five dots in wreath	N. 21120
52	"	سلطان محمود خان = Sultan Mahmud Khan ضرب في طرابلس غرب = Zarb fi Tarabelus Gharb = Struck at Tripoli of the West.	N. 21089
53	"	similar	
54	"	" but dated ١٢٢٣ = 1223	N. 21091
55	"	" " " " "	N. 21092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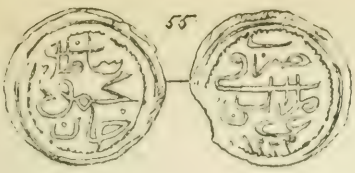
Tripoli cont.d

MAHMUD II cont.d

56	Para ?	Tughra Rx ١٢٢٣ طرابلس غرب فى ضرب = Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb 1223 = Struck at Tripoli of the west 1223.	N. 21103
57	"	Tughra Rx as above	N. 21104
58	"	similar	N. 21105
59	"	do	N. 21106
60	"	do Octograms each side	N. 21109
61	"	do do do enclosing rectangle	N. 21110
62	"	ضرب - Zarb Rx ١٢٢٣ طرابلس فى ـــــ = fi Tarabelus octogram both sides	N. 21111
63	"	similar in circles of dots - undated	N. 21112
64	"	another variety of 52 but smaller	N. 21115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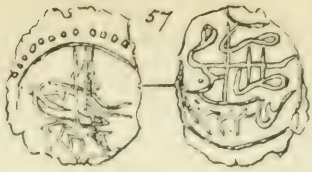
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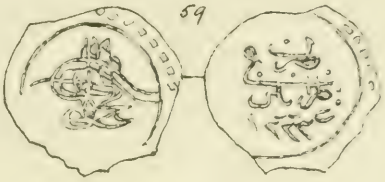
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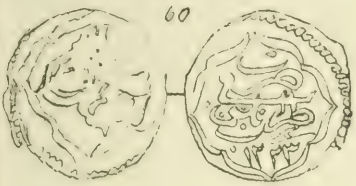
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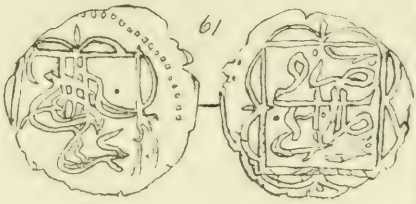
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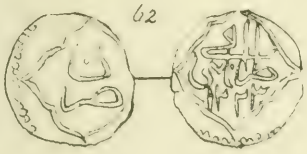
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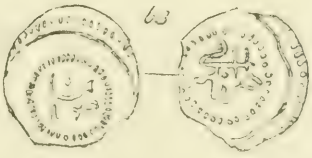
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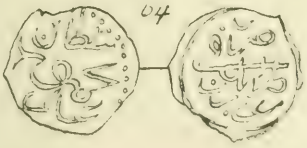
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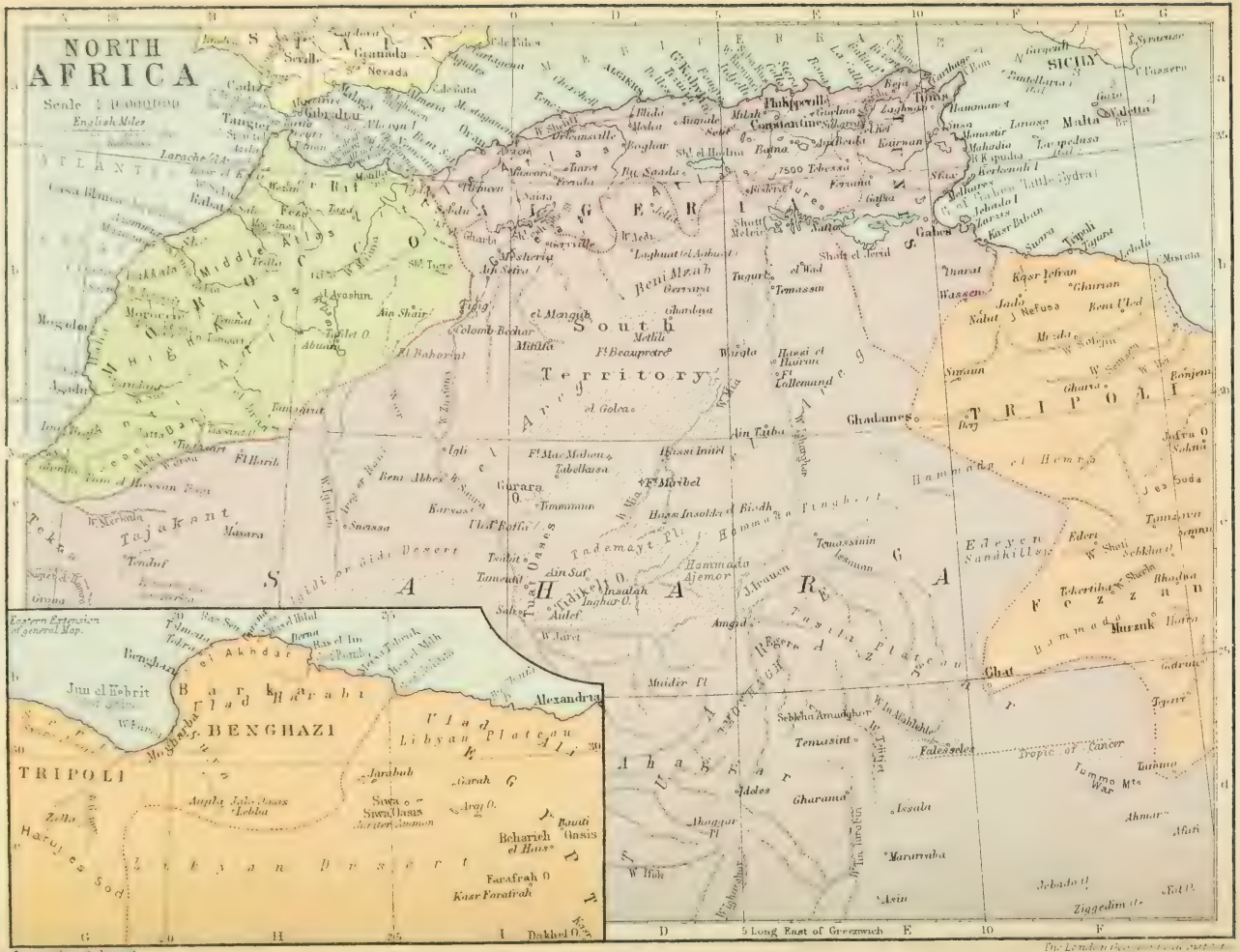

NORTH AFRICA
Scale 1 : 10,000,000
English Miles
Eastern Extension of general Map.
Jun el Kebrit
Bir el Akhdar
Alexandria
BENGHAZI
TRIPOLI
Libyan Plateau
Libyan Desert
Siwa Oasis
Jarabub
Augila
Jalo Oasis
Zella
Harudj
Beharieh Oasis
el Hasa
Farafrah
Kasr Farafrah
Dakhel
Sea of Sand
Ahaggar
Tropic of Cancer
Tummo Mts
Ghadames
Ghat
Murzuk
Fezzan
Edeyen
Sandhills
Tademayt
Tinghert
Tassili
Plateau
Regeg
Hammada el Hamra
Hammada Djemor
Hammada el Homra
Sahara
Algeria
Tripoli
Tunis
Constantine
Philippeville
Bona
Gabes
Kairwan
Sfax
Sousa
Monastir
Mahadia
Sicily
Malta
Syracuse
Trapani
Marsala
Girgenti
Pantellaria
Lampedusa
Gozo
Tripoli
Lepcis
Misurata
Ghirian
Yefran
Jado
Nefusa
Beni Ulid
Nalut
Mizda
Sokna
Sinaun
Bonjem
Gharia
Tejin
Sidi Mesri
Tamezret
Matmata

History of Morocco

The history of the Moorish empire commences with the settlement near the Roman ruins of Volubilis in AD 788 of Idris the elder Muhammadanism had then been established in these parts for 80 years - but Idris and his son Idris II the builder of Fez, extended its influence, uniting the Berbers into a Kingdom. Their line controlled a limited portion of Morocco for nearly two centuries, in part supplanted by the Miknasa in 917 AD, until displaced by the Maghawa in 988. These two dynasties were extinguished in 1067 by Yusuf I founder of the Almoravid dynasty of Berber, who added the remainder of Morocco, most of Spain and Portugal and Tlemcan In 1147 their power was overthrown by 'Abd el Mumin, at the head of the 'Almohades' under whom the Moorish empire reached its zenith at the close of the 12th cent'y. It then included in addition to the Murabit realm what now are Algeria Tunisia and Tripoli extending to the frontier of Egypt which they were prevented from occupying by the rise of Saladin Before the middle of the 13th century they had been driven out of Spain and had lost all but what is now known as Morocco whence between 1217 and 1269 they were ousted by the Marinids. These retained nominal power for 300 years but during their third century they became so enfeebled that all continuous record is lost.

A branch of the same family known as the Watasids reigned in northern Morocco (Fez) from 1471 to 1548 when the whole country passed into the hands of the Hasani Shereefs, who had occupied the Kingdom of Marakesh since 1521. Their rule lasted but a century, for between 1630 and 1668 they were gradually displaced by the Filali Shereefs the ninth and reigning dynasty. Of this line the present sultan - Abdul Aziz is the 14th His adoption of a minted copper currency of neat design in place of the barbarous cast coins previously used has not been viewed with much favour by his subjects, their introduction in 1902 being quickly followed by revolutionary riots

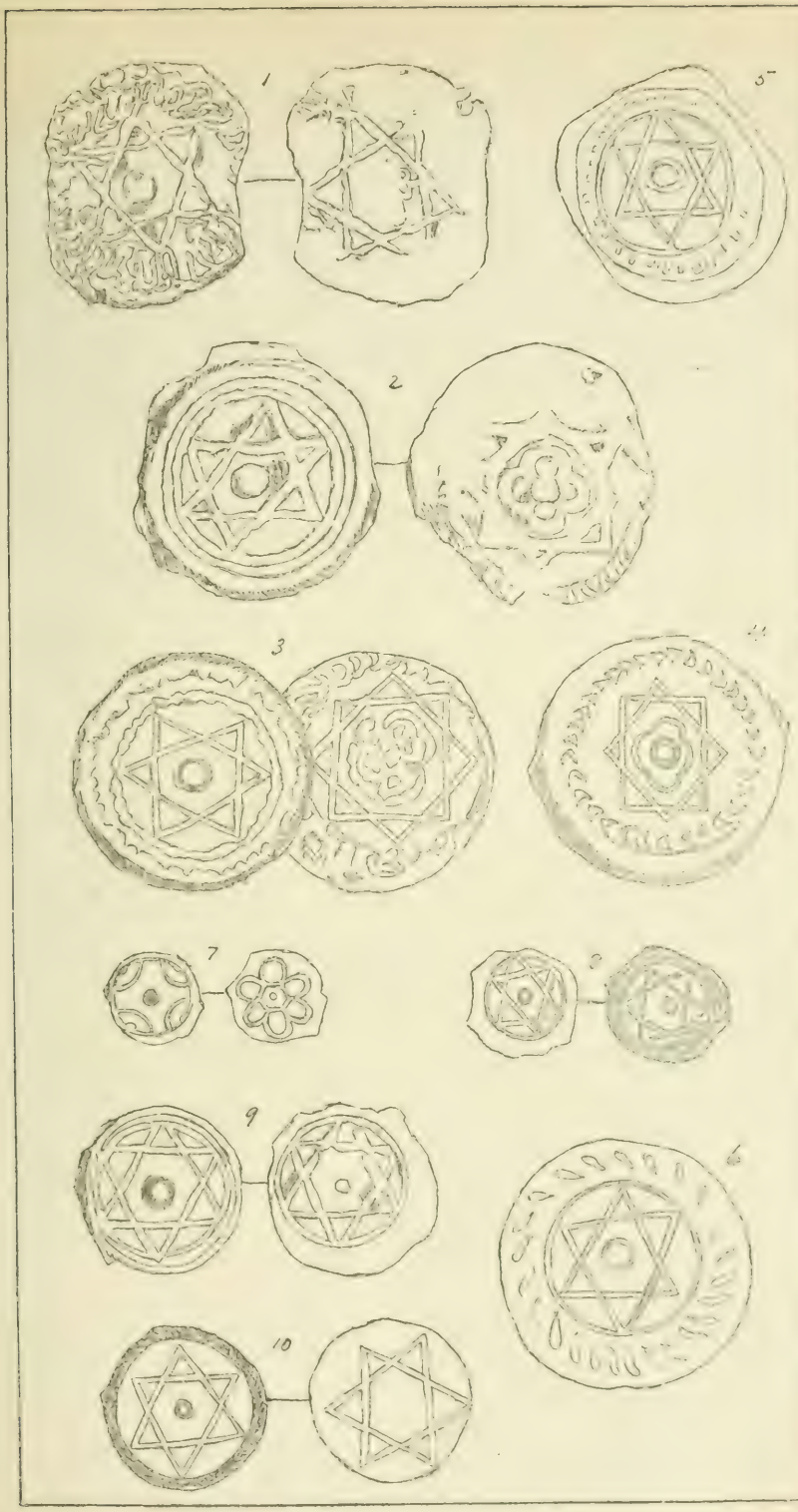
Enc. Brit. (mostly from)

Morocco

The copper coins of Morocco are till of very recent date all cast in moulds of the appearance of figure 82a from which they are broken off singly - They also, nearly all show on the obverse the double triangle so common on Musalman coins and called by them "Solomons seal"

It is said that the coining of these curious pieces is done by the Jews to whom the contract to make them is given by the reigning Sultan

		UNDATED or UNRECOGNISIBLE DATES.	
1	4 Falus	"Solomons seal" inscription unread	
		℞ Solomons seal = double triangle, but called by Mr Poole in the official catalogue of the Oriental coins in the British Museum a "hexagram" a term that makes for brevity and will be used herein.	N. 21151
2	4 "	Hexagram ℞ as below	N. 21152
3	4 "	do ℞ Quatrefoil within a double quadrangle	B M
4	4 "	similar	B.M Fleuve Shareefs
5	4 "	Hexagram ℞ not shewn	N. 21146
6	4 "	similar	N 21147
7	3 Ough	Geometrical designs on both sides	B M
8	"	Hexagram both sides	B M
9	3 Falus	" "	N 21142
10	-		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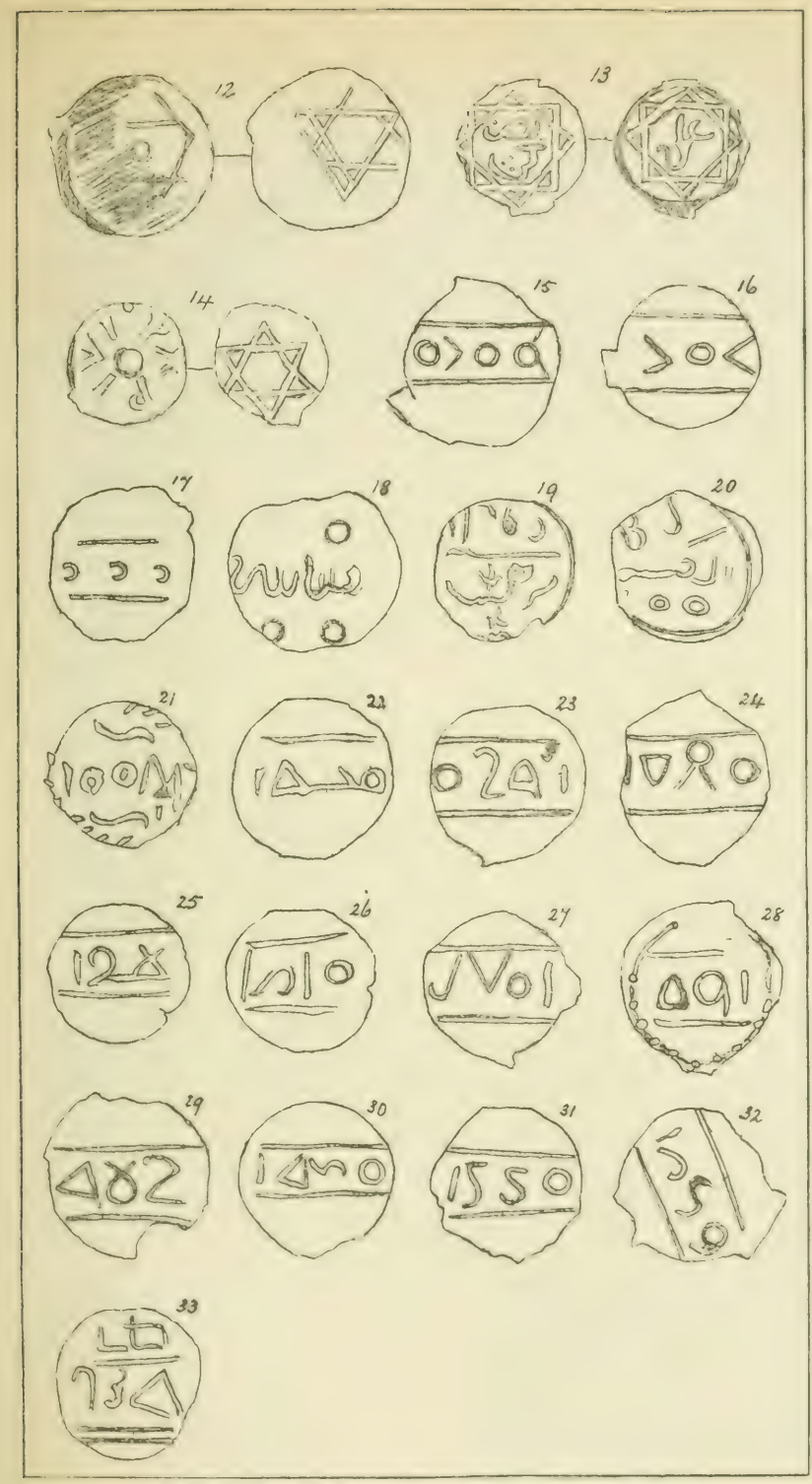
Morocco

		UNDATED or UNRECOGNISIBLE DATES.-cont'd		
12	2 Fakus	Hexagram both sides		
13	1 "	Within double square? فرس مراكش ?= Fars Marakesh ? ℞ على الله ?		DFH
14	1 "	PAPIVI? ℞ Hexagram		N. 21157
15	2 "	Hexagram ℞ ○▷○○		B.m
16	"	" ℞ ▷○◁		"
17	"	" ℞ ○○○		"
18	"	" ℞		"
19	"	" ℞		DFH
20	"	" ℞		"
21	"	" ℞		
22	"	" ℞ 1△⌵○		B.m
23	"	" ℞ 0241		"
24	"	" ℞ 1▽R○		"
25	"	" ℞ 12X 124-?		"
26	"	" ℞ 1⌒10		"
27	"	" ℞ JV01		"
28	"	" ℞ 091		"
29	"	" ℞ 482		"
30	"	" ℞ 1⌒⌵○		"
31	"	" ℞ 1550		"
32	"	" ℞ 1⌒⌵9		"
33	"	" ℞ ㄴㄷ 7341 1234?		"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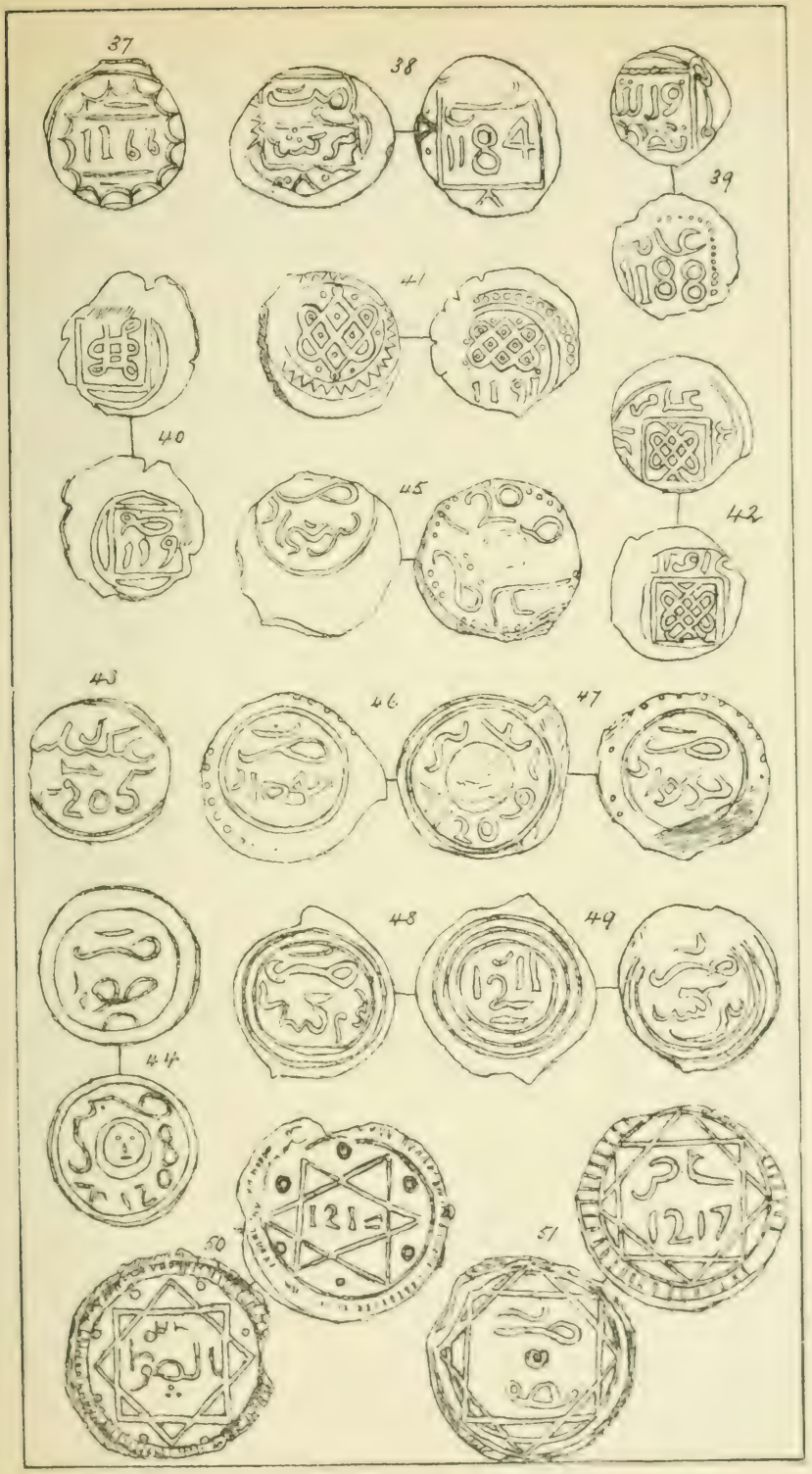
Morocco.

37	1 Falus	Hexagram Rx 1166 DFH.
38	"	ضرب في مراكش = Zarb fi Marakesh Struck in Marakesh i.e Morocco Rx عام 1184 = 'Aam (year) 1184 BM
39	"	نصر من الله = Nasr min Allah = Victory from God Rx عام 1188 = 'Aam (year) 1188 BM
40	"	Tugrah ? Rx 119 ضرب (ال)صويرة = Al suira 1190 Al suira (Mogador) 1190 N
41		Rx 1191 BM 310[b]
42		عام 1191 year 1191 Rx BM 310[b]
43	"	Hexagram Rx 1205 مكناسة = Miknasah 1205 i.e Mequinaz DFH
44	"	Surface عام 1208 = 'Aam (year) 1208 Rx ضرب (ال)صويرة = Zarb Al suirah Struck at Al suirah (Mogador) N. 39158
45	2 "	Surface ? 1209 عام = 'Aam (year) 1209 Rx ضرب تطوان = Zarb Tetwan 'Tetuan DFH
46	"	Similar to last DFH
47	"	" " DFH
48	"	1211 Rx ضرب مراكش = Zarb Marakesh BM 3214
49	"	do Rx do do DFH
50	3 "	Within square 121 = 1212 ? Rx ضرب الصويرة = Zarb Al suirah BM 3248
51		Within double square عام 1217 = 'Aam (year 1217 Rx do ضرب (ال) صويرة Zarb Al suirah Struck at Al suirah = Mogador DFH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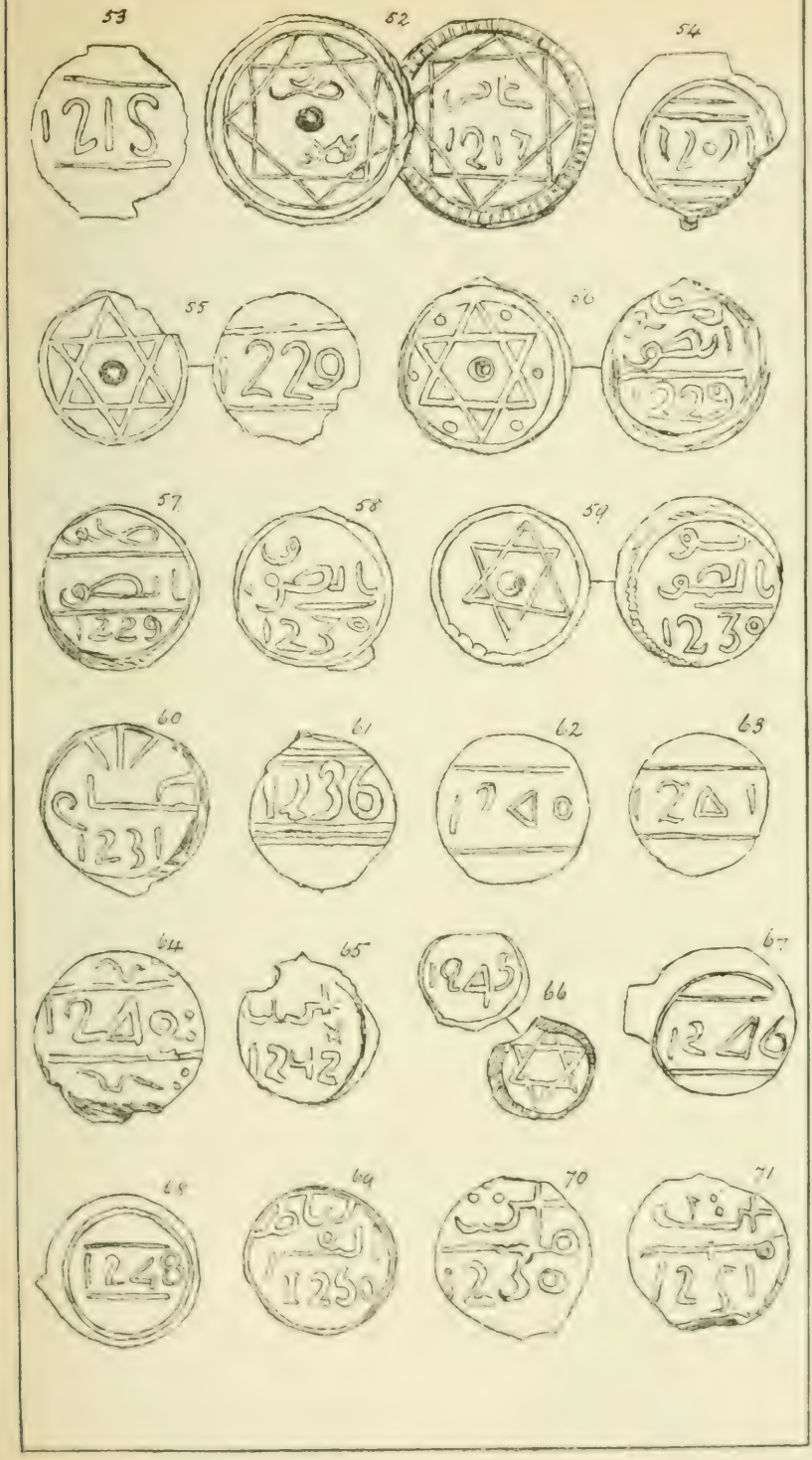
Morocco

52	3 Falus	As last 'Aam 1217	
		R/ ضرب تطوان · Zarb Tetuan	BM. 324[n]
53	1 "	Hexagram R/ 1218	B.M
54	"	do R/ 1221	BM
55	"	do R/ 1229	DFH
56	"	do R/ 1229 ضرب الصويرة	
		Zarb Alsuirah 1229	DFH
57	"	Variety of last - same date	DFH
58	"	Hexagram R/ Alsuirah 1230	DFH
59	"	do R/ do	F. 5718
60	"	do R/ ? عام 1231 'Aam (year) 1231	DFH
61		do R/ 1236	N. 21173
62	"	do R/ 1240	N. 21175
63	"	do R/ 1241	N 21176
64	2 "	do R/ 1242	BM 335
65	1 "	do R/ 1242 مراكش	
		Marakesh - Morocco 1242	BM 335
66	3 Iklagh	Hexagram R/ 1245	NHY
67	1 Falus	do R/ 1246	BM
68	"	do R/ 1248	B.M
69	"	do R/ 1250 رباط الفتح	
		Rabat al Fath 1250	N. 21199
70	"	Hexagram R/ 1250 مراكش	
		Marakesh 1250	B.M.
71	"	same as last but dated 1251	BM.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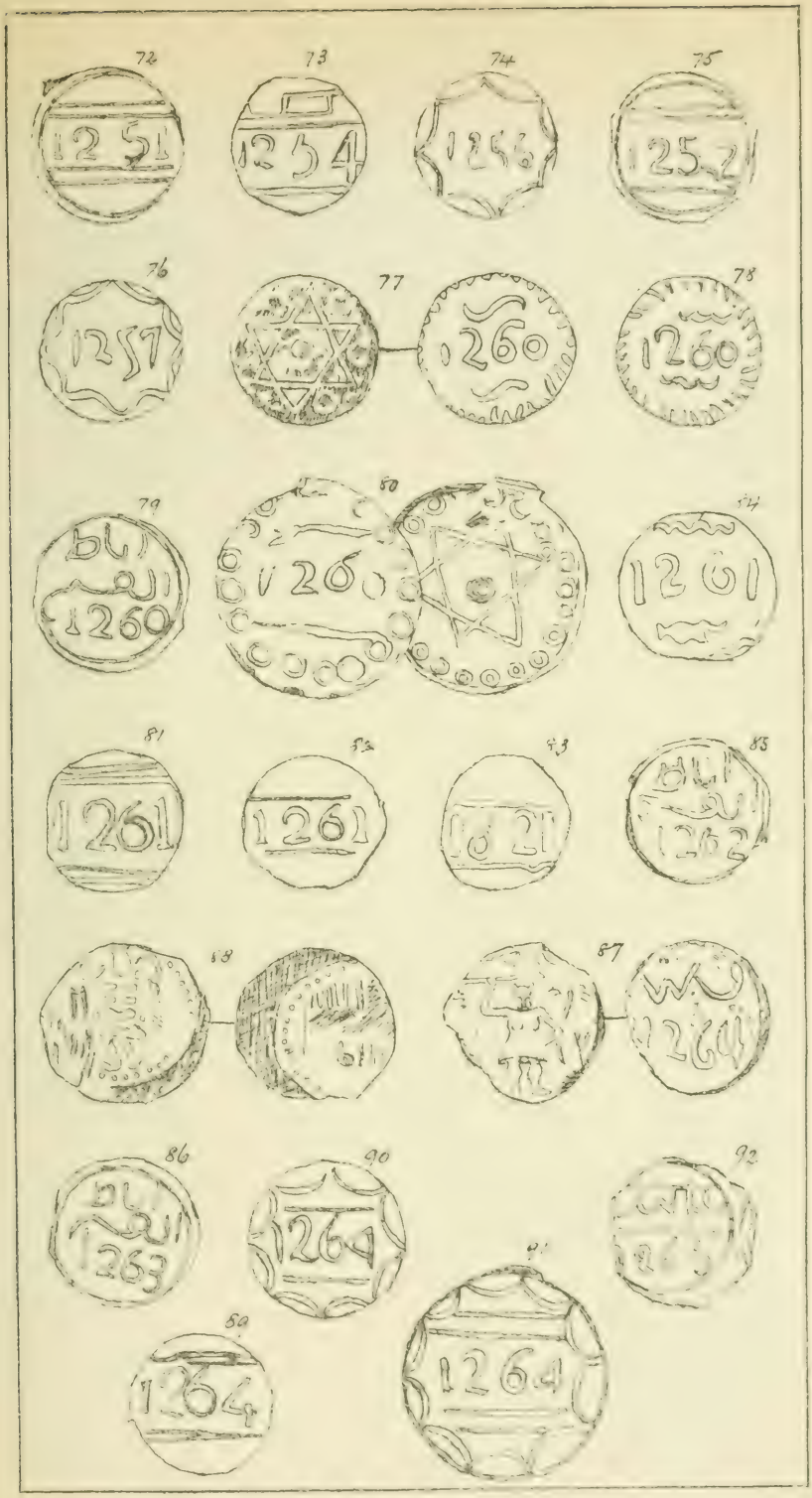
Morocco.

72	1 Fals	Hexagram	Rx	1251	B M
73	"	do	Rx	1254	N 21181
74	"	do	Rx	1256	B.M
75	"	do	Rx	1257	B.M
76	"	do	Rx	do	B.M
77	"	do	Rx	1260	F 5770
78	"	do	Rx	do variety	B.M
79	"	do	Rx	1260 رباط الفتح	
		Ribat al Fath 1260			WW.
80	2 "	do	Rx	1260	D F H
81	1 "	do	Rx	1261	D F H
82	"	do	Rx	1261 variety	B M
82a	"	see next page			B M
83	"	Hexagram	Rx	1621 - 1261 reversed	N. 21189
84	"	do	Rx	1261 variety	D F H
85	"	do	Rx	1262 رباط الفتح	
		Ribat al Fath 1262			WW.
86	"	do	Rx	as last but dated 1263.	B.M
87	?	Man with lance	Rx	ف س 1264 ? Fas.	
		This coin is from the Fonrobert catalogue and is ascribed to Fas (Fez) but it is very doubtful as to its being a Moorish one			F 5793
88	?	Similar remarks apply to this also.			D F H
89	1 Fals	Hexagram	Rx	1264	B M.
90	"	do	Rx	1264 variety	B. M.
91	2 "	do	Rx	do larger	B. M.
92	1 "	do	Rx	1265 فاس	B M
		Fas (Fez) 1265			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Morocco

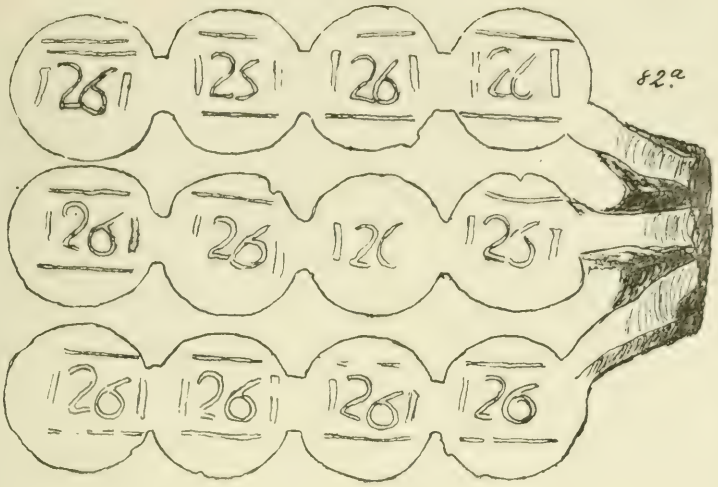
82a. This drawing represents the method in which the Moorish copper money is cast and consists of twelve one falus pieces, each coin being subsequently broken off. The original is in the possession of the British Museum authorities, who kindly gave me permission to make this reproduction

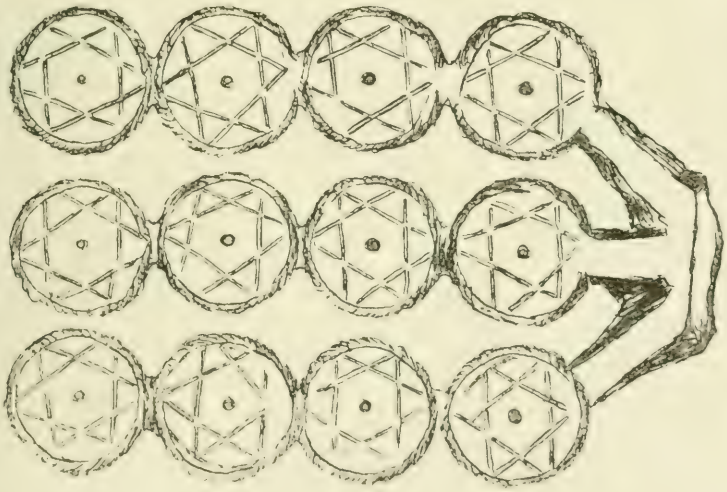
Obverse. Hexagram or Solomons' seal

Reverse 1261 BM.

Rulers of Morocco (FILALĪ SHAREEFS)

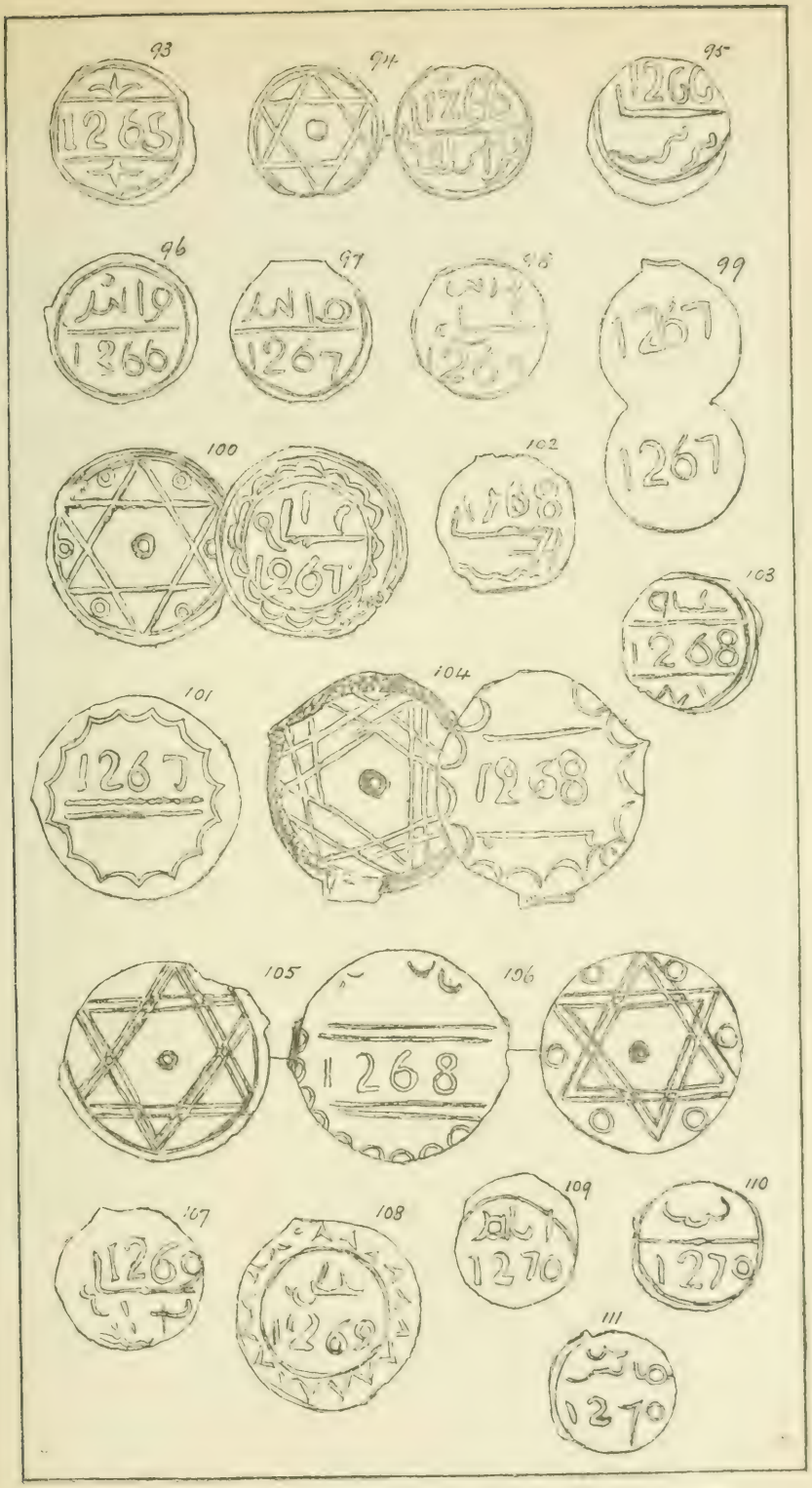
Rashīd bin Shareef bin Alē	1075	1664
Ismā'īl Samūn	1083	1672
Ahmad Dhahabī	1139	1727
Abd allah	1141	1729
Alē bin Ismāīl	1147-9	1734-6
Mustadē bin Ismā'īl	1151-3	1738-40
Zayn al Abidīn	1158	1745
Muhammad I	1171	1757
Yazid	1204	1789
Hishām	1206	1792
Sulamān	1209	1795
Abd-al-Rahman	1238	1822
Muhammad II	1276	1859
Hasan	1290	1873
Abd al Azīz	1311	1894


82a



Morocco.

93	1 Falus	Hexagram Rx 1265	D.F.H
94	"	do Rx 1266 في مراكش	
		Fi Marakesh 1266 = al Marakesh 1266	F.5802
95	"	another variety same date	N.21206
96	"	Hexagram Rx 1266 فاس - Fas 1266	B.M.
97	"	do Rx 1267 فاس - Fas 1267	B.M.
98	"	do Rx 1267 فاس عام	
		Fas 'aam 1267 Fez year 1267	N.21209
99	"	Hexagram Rx 1267 See remarks	
		on previous page	D.F.H
100	2 "	Hexagram Rx 1267 عام 'aam 1267	F.5808
101	"	do Rx 1267	F.5807
102	1 "	do Rx 1268 في مراكش	
		Fi Marakesh 1268	N.21210
103	1 "	Hexagram Rx 1268 فاس عام	
		'aam 1268 Fez	D.F.H
104	3 "	Hexagram Rx 1268	WH.
105	"	do Rx 1268 a variety	B.M.
106	"	do Rx do	B.M.
107	1 "	do Rx 1269 عام مراكش	
		'aam 1269 Marakesh	WH.
108	2 "	Hexagram Rx 1269 عام ? 'aam 1269.	D.F.H
109	1 "	do Rx 1270 رباط (الفتح)	
		Rabat (al Fath) 1270	N.21203
110	1 "	Hexagram Rx 1270 (فا)س	
		Fas 1270	B.M.
111	1 "	Hexagram Rx 1270 ضراب) با فاس	
		Zarb ba Fas (Fez)	B.M.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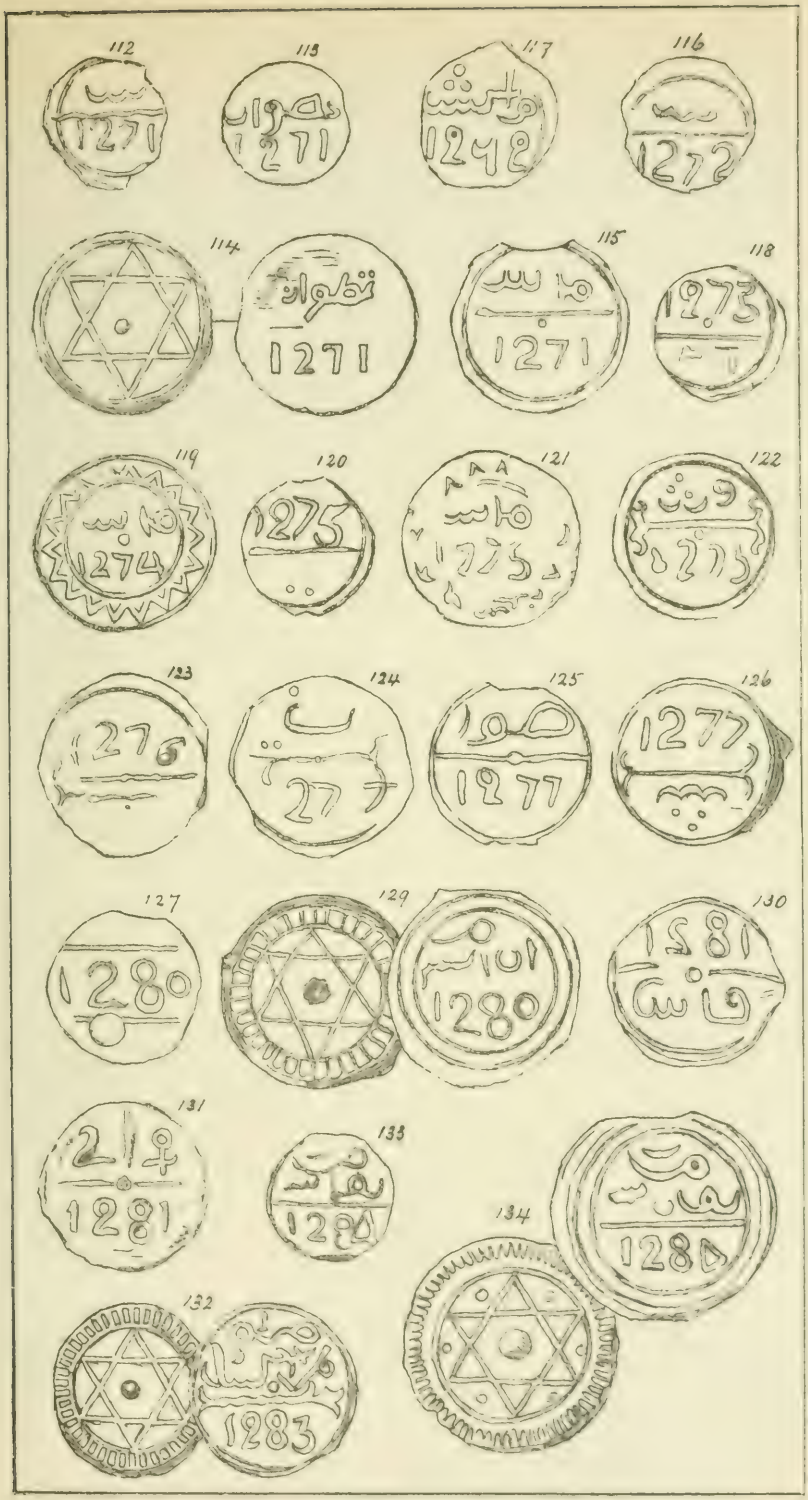
Morocco.

112	1 Falus	Hexagram	℞	1271 فاس ?	BM
		Fas 1271			
113	"	Hexagram	℞	1271 تطوان = Tetuan	BM.
114	2 4	do	℞	do do do	F.5828
115	"	do	℞	1271 فاس = Fas	W.H.V
116	1 "	do	℞	1272 (فاس) Fas	B.M.
117	"	do	℞	1272 مراكش.	
			Marakesh 1272		N.21207
118	"	do	℞	1273 ?	BM.
119	2 "	do	℞	1274 فاس - Fas	F.5874
120	1 "	do	℞	1275	W.H.V
121	2 "	do	℞	1275 فاس = Fas	DFH
122	"	do	℞	do ?	DFH
123	"	do	℞	1276 ?	BM
124	"	do	℞	277 ?	W.H.V
125	"	do	℞	1277 تطوان - Tetuan	W.H.V.
126	"	do	℞	1277 ?	DFH
127	"	do	℞	1280	B.M
129	"	do	℞	1280 ضرب بفاس =	
		Zarb be Fas - Struck in Fez			W.H.V.
130	"	do	℞	1281 فاس = Fas	W.H.V.
131	"	do	℞	1281 فاس = Fas	F.5867
132	"	do	℞	1283 ضرب مراكش عام	
		Zarb Marakesh 'aam' 1283			F.5870
		Struck in Morocco year 1283			
133	1 "	do	℞	1284 ضرب بفاس	
		Zarb be Fas - Struck in Fez			B.M.
134	3 "	do	℞	as last	F.5872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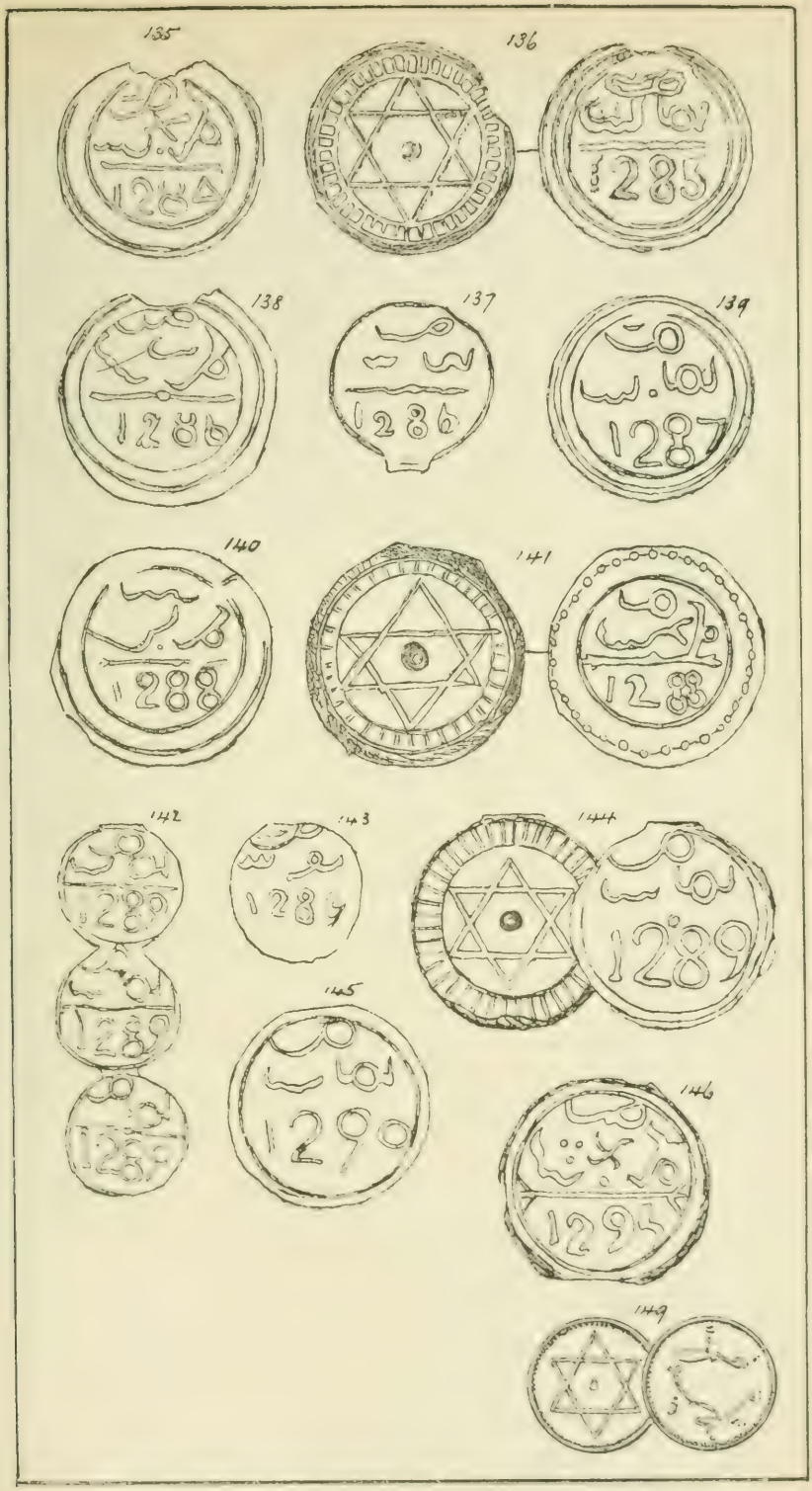
135	3 Falus	Hexagram	℞ 1284 ضرب بمراكش		
			Zarb be Marakesh 1284		WHV
136	"	do	℞ 1285 ضرب بفاس		
			Zarb bi Fas 1285		FS873
137	2 "	do	℞ 1286 ضرب بفاس		
			Zarb bi Fas 1286		DFH
138	3 "	do	℞ 1286 ضرب بمراكش		
			Zarb be Marakesh 1286		WHV
139	"	do	℞ 1287 ضرب بفاس		
			Zarb bi Fas 1287		WHV
140	"	do	℞ 1288 ضرب بمراكش		
			Zarb bi Marakesh 1288		BM
141	"	do	℞ 1288 ضرب بمراكش		
			Zarb bi Marakesh 1288		DFH
142	"	do	℞ 1289 ضرب بفاس		
			Zarb bi Fas 1289		DFH
			see remarks on page 68		
143	2 "	do	℞ 1289 ضرب بفاس		
			Zarb be Fas 1289		DFH
144	3 "	do	℞ 1289 ضرب بفاس		
			Zarb bi Fas 1289		WHV
145	"	do	℞ 1290 ضرب بفاس		
			Zarb bi Fas 1290		BM
146	"	do	℞ 1295 ضرب بمراكش		
			Zarb bi Marakesh 1295		BM
"	"				
"	"				
148					
149	1 Falus	do	℞ ضرب بمراكش		
			Zarb be Marakesh		
			Probably a pattern coin		DFH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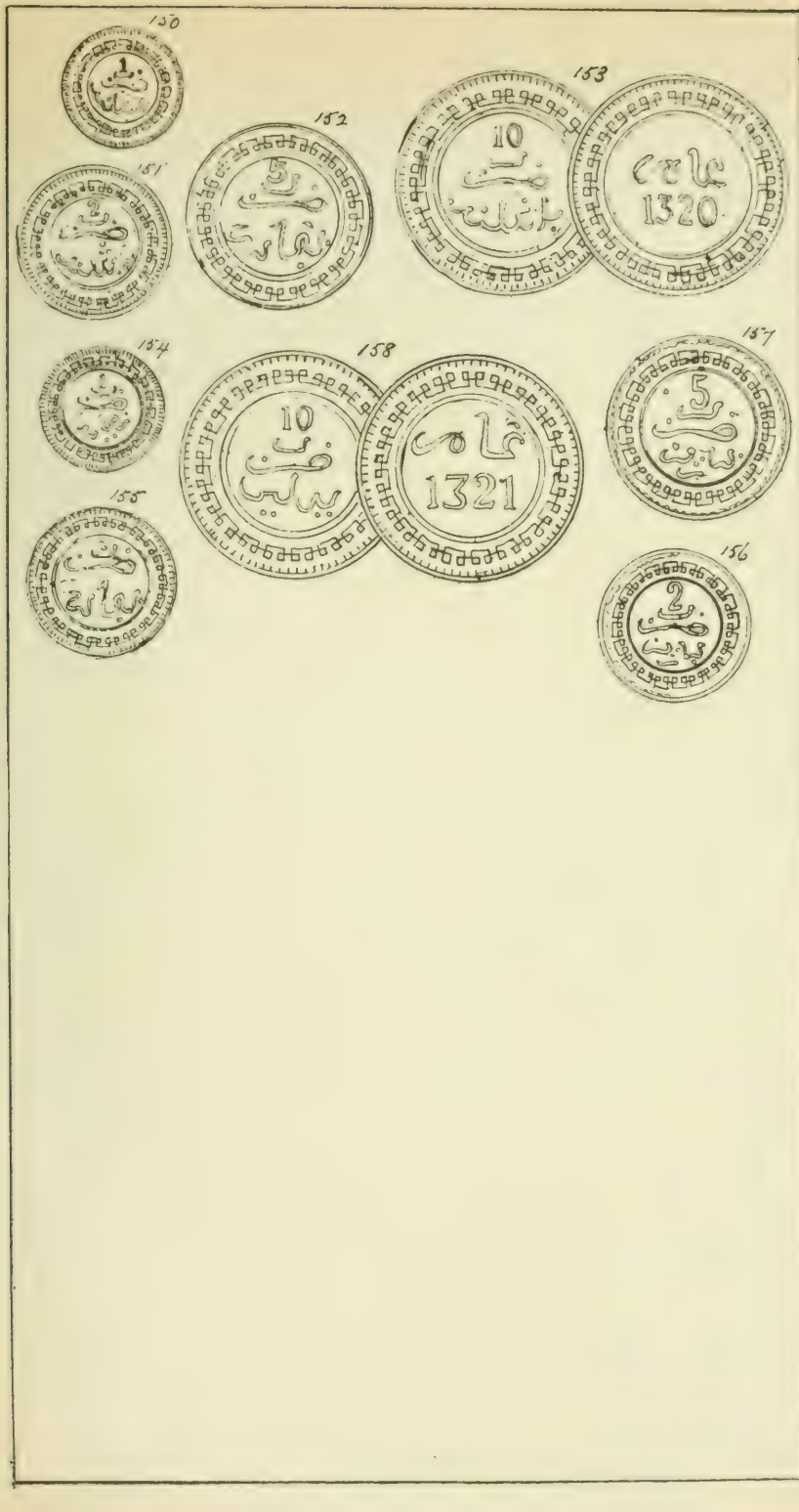
Morocco.

150	1	1320 عام = Aam = year. Rx ضرب انكلند 1.
		1 - Zarb bē Angland = England
151	2	do Rx ضرب انكلند 2.
		2 - Zarb bē Angland
152	5	do Rx ضرب فاس 5.
		5 Zarb bē Fez
153	10	do Rx ضرب انكلند 10.
		10. Zarb bē Angland
154	1	1321 عام = 'Aam = year Rx ضرب بفاس 1
		1. Zarb bē Fez
155	2	do Rx ضرب بفاس. 2
		2. Zarb bē Fas = Fez
156	2	do Rx ضرب بباريز 2
		2. Zarb bē Bārīs = Paris
157	5	do Rx ضرب بباريز 5.
		5. Zarb bē Bārīs = Paris
158	10	do Rx ضرب ببرلين 10.
		10. Zarb bē Berlin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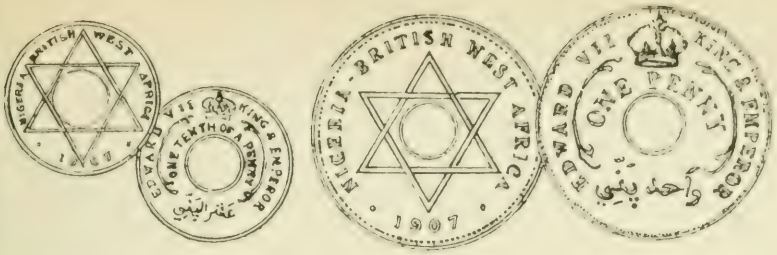
2

Nigeria

ALUM	1	1/10 Penny	Hexagram NIGERIA BRITISH WEST AFRICA 1907 ℞ Two branches EDWARD VII. KING & EMPEROR. ONE TENTH OF A PENNY عشر البنّي = Usher al penny = One tenth of a penny Centre hole and aluminium metal.
NKL	2	1 "	Same as last but larger ℞ Two branches EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR. ONE PENNY واحد بنّي = Wahid penny = one penny. Centre hole struck in nickel.


NIGERIA BRITISH WEST AFRICA
1907
EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR
ONE TENTH OF A PENNY
عشر البني
NIGERIA · BRITISH WEST AFRICA ·
1907 ·
EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR
ONE PENNY
واحد بني

THE
VALLEY OF THE NILE
AND
ARABIA
Scale 1:20000000
English Miles
45A.
Scale 1:5000000
East of Greenwich
PERSIA
ARABIA
EGYPT
NUBIA
ABYSSINIA
SOMALI
NEJD
SHAMMAR
HADRAMAUT
Nefud or Dehna
Reba el Khali or Dehna
(Sandy Desert)
el Hamed
(Syrian Desert)
PERSIAN GULF
GULF OF ADEN
GULF OF OMAN
Nile Delta
LOWER EGYPT
UPPER EGYPT
Jerusalem
Cairo
Alexandria
Damietta
Suez
Port Said
Baghdad
Basra
Koweit
Shiraz
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Aflaj
Medina
Mekka
Jidda
Nejran
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Berbera
Zeila
Maskat
Dhofar
Sokotra
Massawa
Kassala
Khartum
Suakim
Sennar
Obock
Harar
Tana
Socotra
Masirah I.
Masirah B.
Madraka
Saukira B.
Kuria Muria Brit.
Ras el Kelb
Ras Fartak
Ras Hadd
Ras Jaddan
Ras Sherb Jat
Ras Kaseir
Ras Mukalla
Ras Burum
Ras Antarah
Ras Gardafui
Ras Jibuti
Ras Kasar
Ras Kamaran
Ras Mohammed
Ras Ali
Ras Banas
Ras Dashan
Ras Fatma
Ras Hafun
Ras Kasar
Ras Kurma
Ras Mataraka
Ras Mukeiras
Ras Sharma
Ras Shukra
Ras Tarfaya
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East Africa and Arabia.

East Africa.

British East Africa.

Mombasa

Lamu

Zanzibar

German East Africa

El-Harrar. prov: of Abyssinnia

Italian Somaliland

Great Comoro Islands.

Arabia

Muscat and Oman.

Lahaj

Makalla

Khurfakh

Jarim

East Africa.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

MOMBASA.

1 Pysa — A pair of scales and عدل : 'adel = justice or just. around IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA Co 1888. Rx ١٣٠٦ مباسه سنة = Mombāsah sanat 1306 Above this in English - MOMBASA 1306.

2 — ضرب - zarb. Rx مباسا = Mombasa = Struck at Mombasa. (TIN) B.M.

LAMU.

3 — ضرب - zarb Rx لمو = Lamu = Struck at Lamu. (TIN) B.M.

ZANZIBAR.

4 Pysa — The three central lines. سلطان سعيد بن برغش بن سلطان = Sultan Sa'eed bin Burghash bin Sultan Above and below. الله حفظه = Allah haffaz = God guard him. Rx Pair of scales and date ١٢٩٩ = 1299

5 Pysa — زنجبار = Zanjabaru° Rx Pair of scales and date ١٣٠٤ = 1304

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

6 Pysa — Imperial arms. DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT 1891. Rx ١٣٠٨ شراكة المانيا سنة = Sharakat Almaniyah (German Company) sanat 1308

EL-HARRAR a province of ABYSSINNIA

7 Mahallak — ضرب هرر سنة ؟ ؟ = Harrar. Rx بنار ١٣٥٠ - 25 H.W

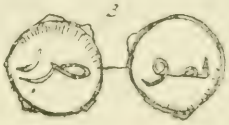
8 — ضرب الهرر ١٢٨٤ = Zarb al Harrar 1284

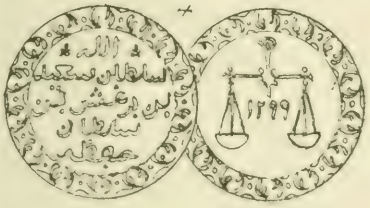
Rx السلطان محمد بن علي = Al Sultan Muham° bin Ali H.W

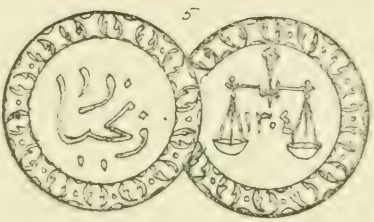
9 — ضرب في مدينة هرر = Zarb fi madinat Harrar

Rx العبد الصعيد ؟ ١٣٠٤ = Al Abd-ul-Sa'eed ? 1/30/4 W.H.V.

IMPERIAL · BRITISH · EAST · AFRICA Co
1888
MOMBASA · 1888

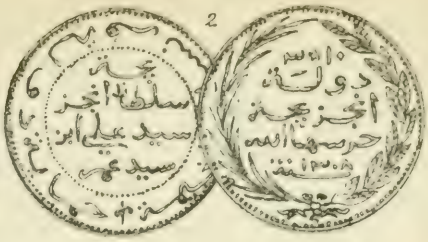


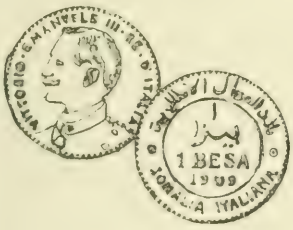




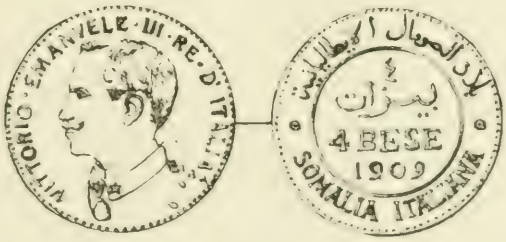
Great Comoro Islands

		SAID ALI Sultan of Angazejyah (the largest island)
1	5 Centimes	In wreath. ٥ س دولة انجرجنة حرسها الله ١٣٠٨ سنة 5 sīn Daulat Angazchīja hursaha Allah sanat. 1308 = 5 Centimes of the state of Angazijah God guard it year 1308 ℞ In centre سلطان انجرجنة سيد علي ابن سيد عمر Sultan Angazchija Said ali bn Said 'Omar round حماية دولة فرنسا الفخيمة Himayat daulat Fransa al fekimat = Protected by the government of France the glorious DFH
2	10 Centimes	Same reading as last except value ١٠ م 10 S = 10 Centimes DFH
		ITALIAN SOMALI-LAND.
		VICTOR EMANUEL III
1	3c3a	Bust of the King to left with inscription around. VITTORIO EMANVELE III RE D'ITALIA ℞ Value in Arabic & Italian in the centre, around بلاد الصومال الايطاليانية . Balad al Somal al Italianiah and below this SOMALIA ITALIANA date 1909.
2	3.5c	Bust and inscr^{n} as last ℞ Value in Italian and Arabic the latter reading ٢ بيزات = 2 Baizat 1909 the rest as before
4	5c	As last excepting value. ٤ بيزات = 4 Baizat.




VITTORIO · EMANVELE · III · RE · D' ITALIA
1 BESA
1909
SOMALIA ITALIANA

VITTORIO · EMANVELE · III · RE · D' ITALIA
2 BESE
1909
SOMALIA ITALIANA


VITTORIO · EMANVELE · III · RE · D' ITALIA
4 BESE
1909
SOMALIA ITALIANA

Arabia

MUSKAT AND OMAN.

1	½ Anna	View of Port. Sultan Fesal bin Turky, Imaum of Muscat + Oman ½ Anna 1311
		℞ بن سعيد بن سلطان السلطان فصل بن تركي امام مسقط و عمان غازي = ١٣١١
		Bin Saeed bin Sultan al Sultan Fessul bin Turkee Imaum Muskat wa Oman-Ghazi 1311
2	¼ Anna	As no 1 but larger with value ¼ Anna
		℞ As no 1 but ending بسس - 1311
3	½ "	Round. FESSUL BIN TURKEE IMAM OF MUSCAT AND OMAN.
		centre ¼ Anna . ١٣١٢ = ضرب في مسقط
		Zarb fi Muskat 1312 = Struck at Muskat 1312
		℞ فيصل بن تركي بن سعيد سلطان امام مسقط و عمان
		Fessul bin Turkee bin Saeed Sultan Imam Muskat wa Oman
3a	½ "	Similar to last. but Ob legend ends MUSCAT. DF.H
4	½ "	As no 3 but dated ١٣١٣ = 1313
5	½ "	Similar Ob to no 3 but dated ١٣١٥ - 1315
		℞ فصل بن تركي سلطان عمان
		Fessul bin Turkee Sultan Oman

LAHAJ

8		℞ فضل بن علي العبدلي ob سلطان لحج جمادا خر ١٢٩١
		℞ Fazl bin Ale al Abd li ob Sultan Lahaj Jamad thur 1291

HAUTAH

9		علي محسن العبدلي ob ضرب في حوطة لحج ℞
		ob Ali muhasan al Abd li ℞ zarb fi Hautah Lahaj

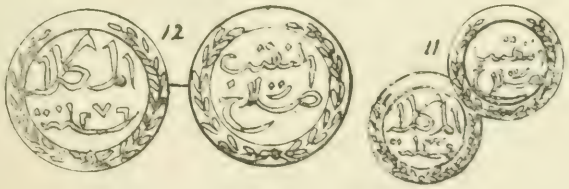
MAKALLA

11		المكلا سنة ١٢٧٦ . Al Makalla sanat (year) 1276
		℞ النقيب صلاح . Al Nakib Salah
12		As last. but larger

Muscat and Oman.

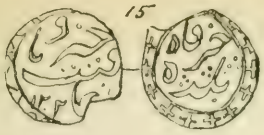
Lahaj.

Makalla



Arabia

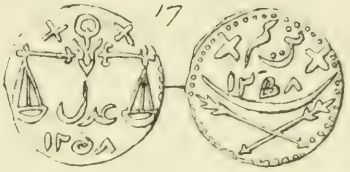
		MAKALLA continued
13	5 Centre?	السلطان عوض بن عمر القعيطي - ill sultan 'Awaz bin 'Omar al Kay'iti. Around in English H.H SULTAN HAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR. Rx. ضرب المكلا, شبام, الشحر ١٣١٥ خمس سن Zarb Al Makalla, Shibam, Al Sheher (three towns in Hadramaut.) 1315. Khams or Khamsin sen. 5 or 50 DFH.
14	do	In tughra form: Al sultan 'Awaz bin Omar, beneath دولة قعيطي = Daulat. (State of the) Kay'iti Rx * بضرب مكلا حضرموت ١٣١٨ خمسين سلاري = Makalla, Hadramut, 1318 Khamsin (50) centine ? * bizarb = struck for DFH
		KHURFAH. (Capital of Aflaj? 24° 1' Lat 46° 3' Long ?)
15		عاقبت خير باد - Akibat Khairbad 122 = May his future life be prosperous. Rx بلدة خرفاة - Balida Khurfah = City of Khurfah BM.
		TARIM (HADRAMAUT)
16		Pair of scales عدل ١٢٥٨ = 'Adl = justice 1258
		1/2 Bow? and arrows. ١٢٥٨ تريم - Tarim 1258 H.W.
17		variety of No 16 same date. DFH.


15

14

13

16


17

SOUTHERN RUSSIA
AND
THE CAUCASUS
English Miles
100
200
Black Sea
S. of Azov
Crimea
Sevastopol
Simferopol
Kherson
Nikopol
Ekaterinoslav
Kharkov
Kursk
Voronej
Tchernigov
Kiev
Jitomir
Lemberg
Odessa
Berdiansk
Taganrog
Rostov
Novo Tcherkask
Stavropol
Astrakan
Caspian Sea
Kouban
Kertch
Yenikale
Anapa
Sukum Kaleh
Batoum
Trebizond
Erzeroom
Kars
Tiflis
Elizabetpol
Baku
Derbent
Petrovsk
Mozdok
Vladikavkas
Kislar
Tchetchnia
Daghestan
Circassia
Abasia
Mingrelia
Imeritia
Georgia
Armenia
Ararat
Alagez
Elbruz
Kazbek
Dykh Tau
Koshtan Tau
Tchatyr Dagh
Kamyshin
Tsaritsin
Saratov
Ekaterinstad
Volsk
Penza
Tambov
Orel
Kursk
Kaluga
Moscow
Smolensk
Vitebsk
Minsk
Pinsk
Volhynia
Podolia
Bessarabia
Moldavia
Wallachia
Danube R.
Dniester R.
Dnieper R.
Don R.
Volga R.
Kuban R.
Terek R.
Kur R.
Araxes R.
Manytch R.
Sea of Azov
Kertch Str.
Yenikale Str.
Sea of Marmora
Constantinople
Adrianople
Sinope
Mt. Elbrus
Mt. Ararat
Mt. Alagez
Mt. Kazbek
Mt. Dykh Tau
Mt. Koshtan Tau
Mt. Tchatyr Dagh
Caucasus Mts.
Steppe
Ust Urt Plateau
Caspian Depression
Kaidak B.
Kaidak Str.
Kaitshak B.
Kaitshak Str.
Kuban Steppe
Manytch Depression
Kalmuk Steppe
Kirghis Steppe
Tchetchnia
Daghestan
Circassia
Abasia
Mingrelia
Imeritia
Georgia
Armenia
Kherson
Ekaterinoslav
Taurida
Kharkov
Kursk
Voronej
Don Cossacks
Stavropol
Astrakan
Caspian Sea
Black Sea
Sea of Azov
East of 30 Greenwich

Muhammadan Russia

Crimea
Caucasia
  Erwan
  Ganjah (Elizabethpol)
  Shamakha
  Nukha
Georgia
  Tiflis
Nakhchewan.

History of the Crimean peninsula.

The earliest known inhabitants of the Crimea were the Cimmerians who were driven out by the Scythians about B C 680-31 leaving only a remnant who took refuge in the mountains. In A D 62 the peninsula was over run by the Alans and successively by the Goths, the Huns in 376, the Khozars in the eighth century who were expelled by the Byzantines in 1016, and the Kipchaks who possessed themselves about 1050 of Khazary by which name the peninsula was called (after the Khozars) they being in their turn expelled by the Mongols about 1237

Penticapaum (or Kertch) was for a time 1343 occu- by the Venetians, their successors being the Genoese who had established themselves at Kaffa in 1263-67.

After the destruction of the Golden Horde or Kip- chaks by Timur the Tatar, (or Tamarlane) the Tatars of the Crimea elected in 1420 a Khan for themselves one Hajjī who assumed the name of Giray his capital being at Solkhat now Esky-Krim This khanate continued independent until the conquest of Krim by Muhammad II in 1475 who made the Khan prisoner and sent the Genoese and other christians into slavery. The Khans thenceforth the vassals of the Othmanli Sultans became their main props marching at the head of armies varying from one to two hundred thousand strong inspiring Poles Hungarians and Germans with terror. Upon the Khan engaging in war, each Kadalik or district of the Crimea was bound to furnish the army with a wagon drawn by two horses, and a load of corn The cavalry were armed with sabre and lance, the infantry besides the sword employed the sling, and bows and ar- rows. Both cavalry and infantry used the lasso.

The Khanate once included a vast territory, stretching from the Danube on the one hand to the Caucasus on the other; while its northern frontier extended as far as Poland and Lesser Russia Baghcheserai the capital, in the days of its prosperity, contained nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants, with palaces, Kiosks, mosques, and minarets, lining the banks of the Jourouk-sou, or grouped on the terraced sides of a valley resembling Matlock. The Khans were continually devastating the Russian provinces until the year 1777 when Suwaroff dispersed the troops of Daulet Giray who fled to the Caucasus, and the usurper Selim Giray ascended the throne under the protection of Catherine II He was however forced to appeal to Russia for succour against the revolt of his own subjects, and the Crimea was finally annexed to Russia by the order of the Empress Aug 1st 1783.

The Crimea was occupied by the allied forces of Great Britain France and Sardinia during the Russo-Turkish war of 1853-6, during which period were fought the battles of the Alma, Tchormaya, Balaclava and Inkerman, and the formidable fortress of Sebastopol was reduced by seige. Baghcheserai was the capital of the Khans after the destruction of Solkhat and their palace is preserved to this day. Kaffa formerly Theodosia is a seaport at which an import and export trade is carried on and thrives as a favourite watering place.

Crimea

KHĀNS OF THE KRIM (GERAI KHĀNS)		A H	A D
Hajjī Giray bin Ghiyas ed dīn	C	823	1420
Nūr Daulat bin Hajjī		871	1466
Mangle Giray I bin Hajjī		873	1469
Nur Daulat (restored)		878	1477
Janī Beg Giray I		882	1477
Mangli Giray I (restored)		883	1478
Muhammad Giray I bin Mangli		921	1515
Ghazī Giray I bin Muhamd		929	1523
Sa'ādat Giray I bin Mengli		929	1523
Islam Giray I bin Muhamd		938	1532
Sahib Giray I bin Mengli		938	1532
Daulat Giray I bin Mubarak		958	1551
Muhamd Giray II bin Daulet		985	1577
Islam Giray II bin Daulet		992	1584
Ghazī Giray II bin Daulet		996	1588
Fath Giray I bin Daulet		1002	1594
Ghazi Giray II (restored)		1002	1594
Salamat Giray I bin Daulet		1017	1608
Jānī Beg Giray II bin Mubarak		1019	1610
Muhamd Giray III bin Sa'ādat		1031	1627
Jānī Beg II (restored)		1036	1635
Inayat Giray bin Ghazi		1045	1638
Bahadur Giray bin Salamat		1048	1642
Muhamd Giray IV bin Salamat		052	1644
Islam Giray III bin Salamat		1054	1646
Muhamd IV (restored)		1064	1654
'Adil Giray bin Daulat		1075	1665
Selim Giray I bin Bahadur		1081	1670
Murad Giray bin Mubarak		1088	1677
Hajjī Giray II bin Krim Giray		1094	1683
Selim I (restored)		1095	1684

Sa'ādat Giray II bin Krim Giray	1102	1691
Safa Giray bin Safa Giray	1102	1691
Selim I (again)	1103	1692
Daulat Giray II bin Selim	1109	1698
Selim I (again)	1114	1702
Ghazi Giray III bin Selim	1117	1705
Kaplan Giray I bin Selim	1119	1707
Daulat (restored)	1119	1707
Kaplan (restored)	1125	1713
Kara Daulat Giray bin 'Adil	1127	1715
Sa'adat Giray III bin Selim	1127	1715
Mangli Giray II bin Selim	1136	1724
Kaplan (again)	1142	1730
Fath Giray II bin Daulat	1149	1736
Mangli (restored)	1150	1737
Salamat Giray II bin Selim	1152	1739
Selim Giray II bin Kaplan	1156	1743
Arslan Giray bin Daulat	1161	1748
Hakim Giray bin Sa'adat	1168	1755
Krim Giray bin Daulat	1171	1758
Selim Giray III bin Fath	1177	1764
Arslan (restored)	1180	1767
Makhsud Giray I bin Salamat	1181	1767
Krim (restored)	1182	1768
Daulat Giray III bin Arslan	1184	1770
Kaplan Giray II bin Selim	1184	1771
Selim III (restored)	1184	1771
Makhsud Giray II	1185	1771
Sahib Giray II bin Ahmad Giray	1185	1772
Daulat III (restored)	1189	1775
Shahin Giray bin Ahmad Giray	1191	1777
(Crimea ceded to Russia)	1197	1783

Crimea. Gerai Khans.

BAGHCHESERAI

SAHIB GERAI I 939-957 AH

1 Manghut? صاحب كراى بن منكلى كراى · Sahib Gerai bin Mengli Gerai
Sahib Gerai son of Mengli Gerai Wheel in the centre
R Tamgha ضرب فرق يرقاو · Zarb Kark ūr = Struck at Kark ūr (near Baghchesarai) 947 (1) R.6.

DAULET GERAI I 957-985 A.H.

2 Manghut? دولت كراى بن مبارك كراى = Daulet Gerai bin Mubarak Gerai
R Tamgha and date ٩٥٧ = 957 R. Pl VIII 25

MUHAMMAD GERAI II 985-992 A.H

3 Manghut? محمد كراى بن دولت كراى = Muhammad Gerai bin Daulet Gerai
R Tamgha R. Pl VIII 8.

SAHIB GERAI II 1185-1189 AH

4 Manghut? صاحب كراى خان · Sahib Gerai Khan.
R ضرب فى باغجه سراى ١١٨٥ = Zarb fi Baghcheserai 1185 R Pl XVIII - 1.

SHAHIN GERAI 1191-1197 AH

5 Beshlik? شاهين كراى خان = Shahin Gerai Khan
R ضرب فى باغجه سراى ١١٩١ · Zarb fi Baghcheserai 1191
1 over ب signifies first year of reign R Pl XVIII. 1.

6 Orlek? خان شاهين كراى بن احمد كراى سلطان = Khan Shahin Gerai bin Ahmad Gerai sultan
R as no 5 but with Tamgha in the centre * regnal year 3 R. Pl XVIII 40

7 Koushka? as last except regnal year 2 D F H

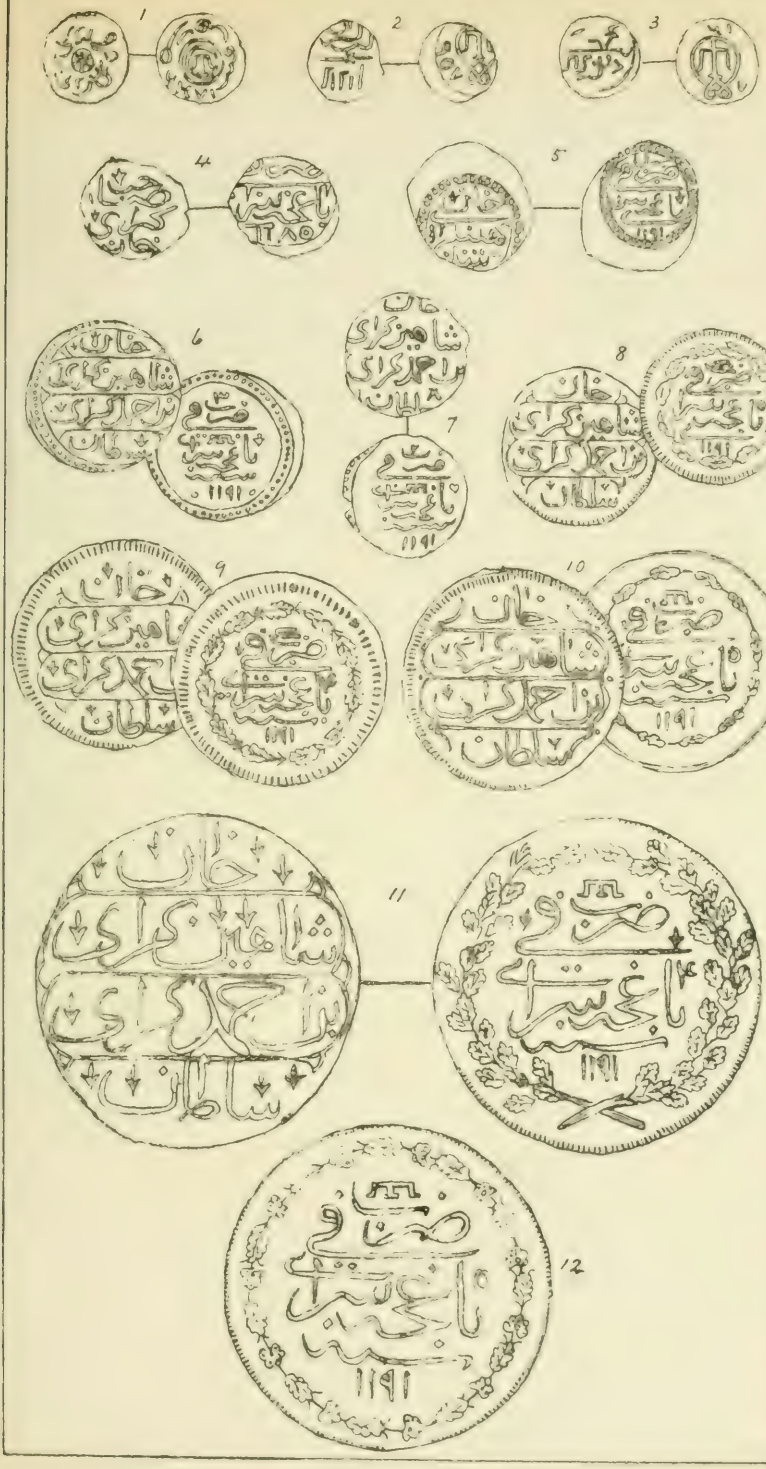
8 Denga same readings but year ٥ · 5 at right. * Tamgha as 6

9 Kokeek " " " " ٢ : ٤ " R. Pl XXIII 130

10 " " " " " ٥ : 5 variety D. F. H

11 Kunnus " " " " ٢ : ٤ R Pl XXII 119

12 " " " " " ٥ · 5 variety R Pl XXII 172



Crimea Gerai Khans.

BACHCHESERAI cont.d

13 Kyrmis similar to 12 year 5 but with different arrangement of wreath on reverse R. Pl. XXVII 201

14 " another variety same reading - year 4=6 " 227

KAFFA

SHAHIN GERAI 1191 – 1197 A.H.

15 Ischal Tughra with arabesque to left.
Rx ضرب فى كفه ١١٩١ = Zarb fi Kaffa 1191 with regnal year ٥ = 5 and Tamgha R. Pl. XXIX 235

16 " Variety of last with different Tughra and flower on either side and year 4=6 on reverse R XXX 240.

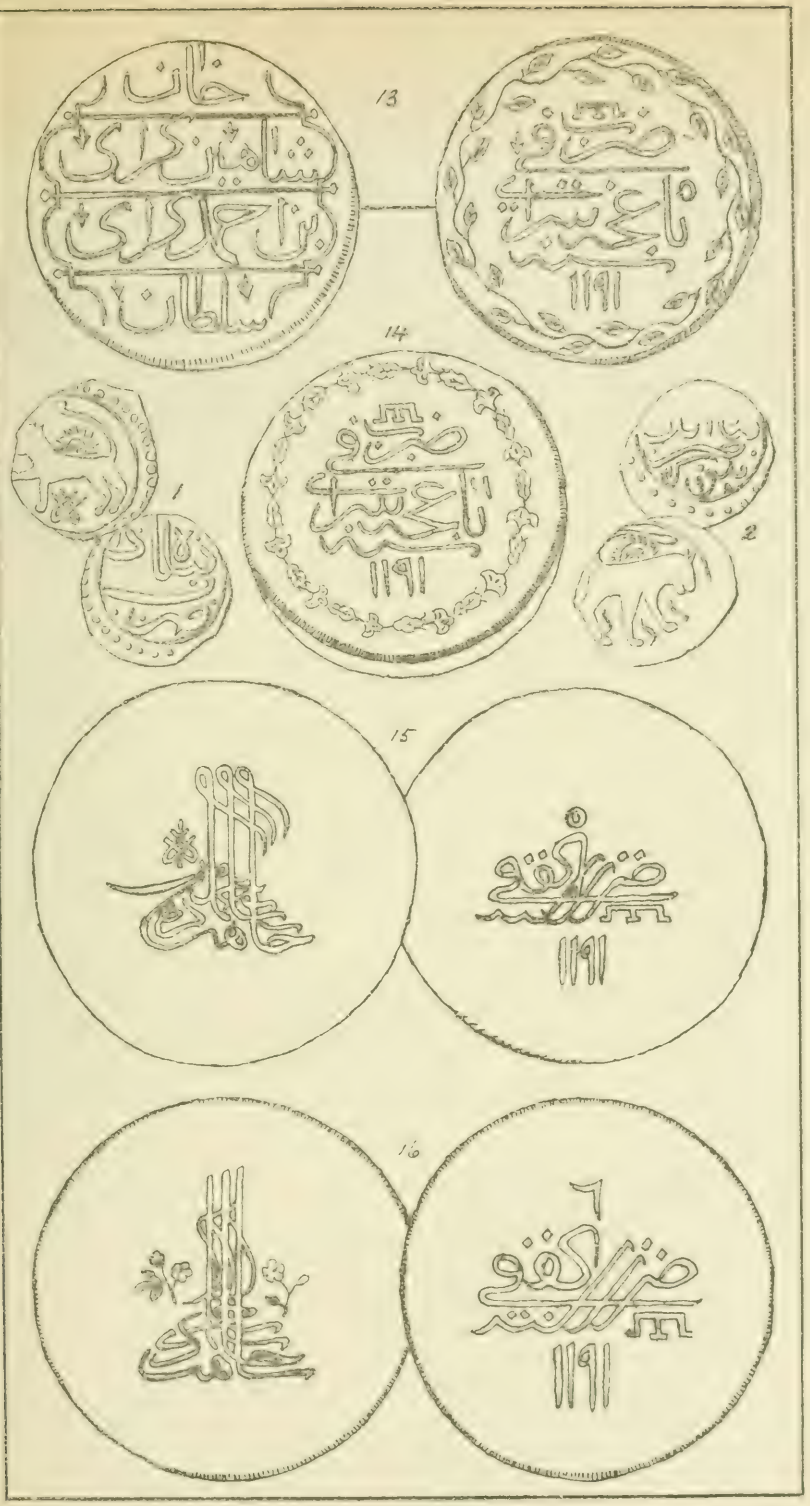
CAUCASIA.

PANAHABAD Now SHUSHA

Founded by Nadir Shah and formerly the capital of the Khanate of Karabagh The fortress was built in 1759 by Pana Khan. In 1805 Ibrahim Khan invoked Russia's protection and the annexation was completed in 1822.

1 Lion and sun to left with Tamgha below
Rx ضرب پناه اباد Zarb Panahabad } arranged thus. پناهاباد H.W.

2 Lion and sun to right.
Rx ١١٩٨ فلوس ضرب پناه اباد = Falus zarb Panahabad 1198
Falus struck at Panahabad 1198.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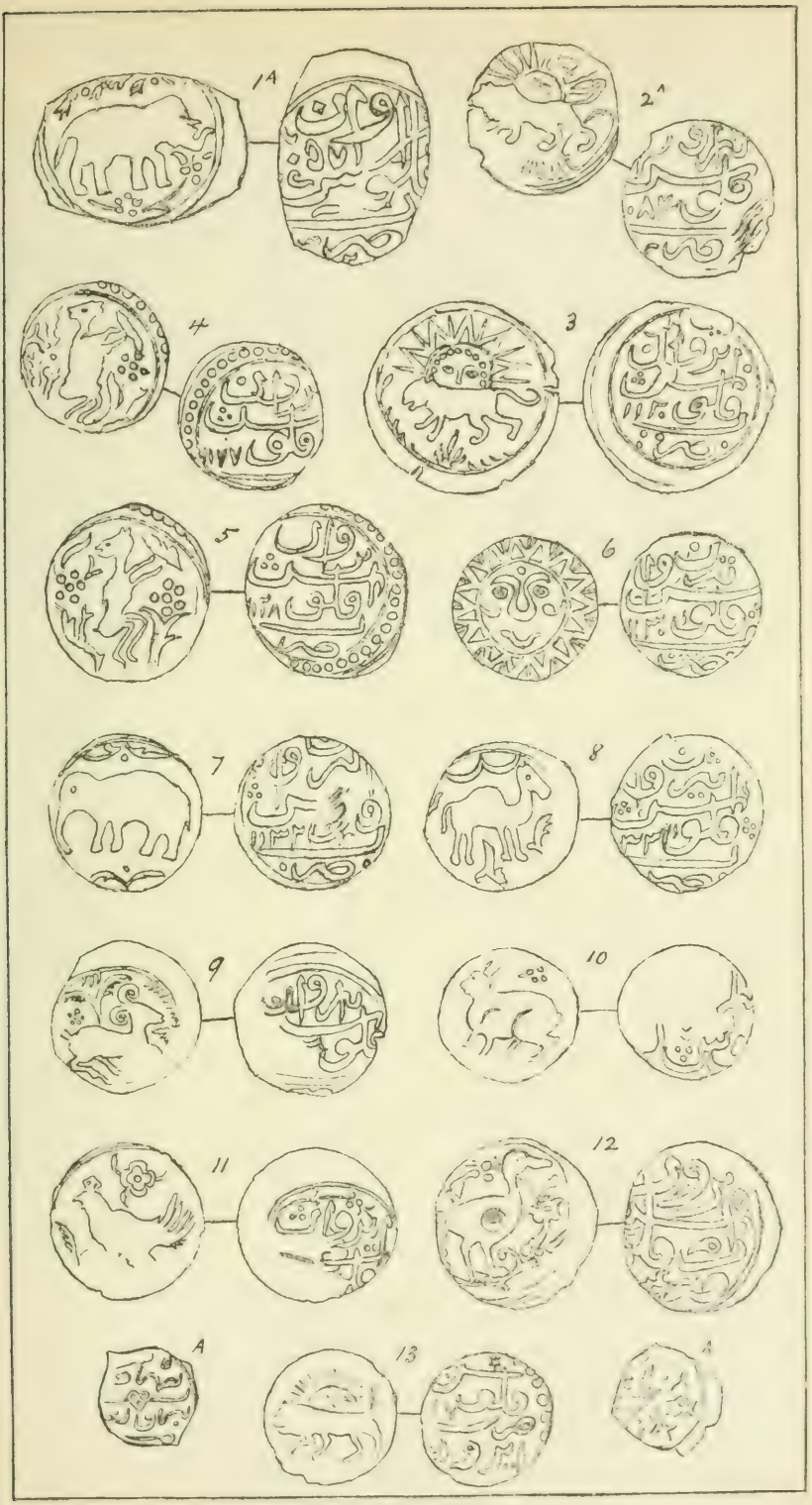
Caucasia.

		ERIVAN. under Persian rule.
1A	Bisti	Elephant to right. ℞ فلوس ضرب ۱۰۵۷ ايروان Eriwan (1)057 falus zarb i.e. Copper (coin) struck at Eriwan 1057 A.H Shahs of Persia 49
2A	Kasbeg	Lion to left with sun ℞ ضرب ۱۰۸۴ فلوس ايروان Eriwan falus (1)084 zarb S.P. 35
3	Bisti	similar but dated 112۰ = 1120 S.P. 36
4	Kasbeg	Ape in tree looking back ℞ ضرب ۱۱۲۷ فلوس ايروان Eriwan falus 1127 zarb S.P. 55
5	Kum Bisti	similar but dated 1128 S.P. 56
6	Kasbeg	Sun with rays ℞ ضرب ۱۱۳۰ فلوس ايروان Eriwan falus 1130 zarb S.P. 46
7	"	Elephant to left ℞ ضرب ۱۱۳۲ فلوس ايروان Eriwan falus 1132 zarb S.P. 50
8	"	Dromedary to right ℞ ضرب (1)۱۳۳ فلوس ايروان Eriwan falus (1)133 zarb S.P. 53
9	"	Ram to right ℞ ضرب فلوس ايروان Eriwan falus - zarb S.P. 54
10	"	Hare to left ℞ - فلوس ۰ايرو Eri(wan) - falus S.P. 57
11	"	Cock to left ℞ - فلوس ايروان Eriwan falus S.P. 58
12	Kum Bisti	Goose to right ℞ ضرب ۱۱۴۳ فلوس ايروان Eriwan falus (1)143 zarb S.P. 59
13	Kasbeg	Lion and sun to right ℞ ضرب ايروان ۱۷ فلوس Falus zarb Eriwan (1)170? S.P. 39
		TURKISH OCCUPATION. 961 - 1024
A	Manghir	Struck during the above period عز نصره ضرب ايرون 'Izz nasrah zarb Eriwan ℞ Flowers? see also Turkey 125. H.W.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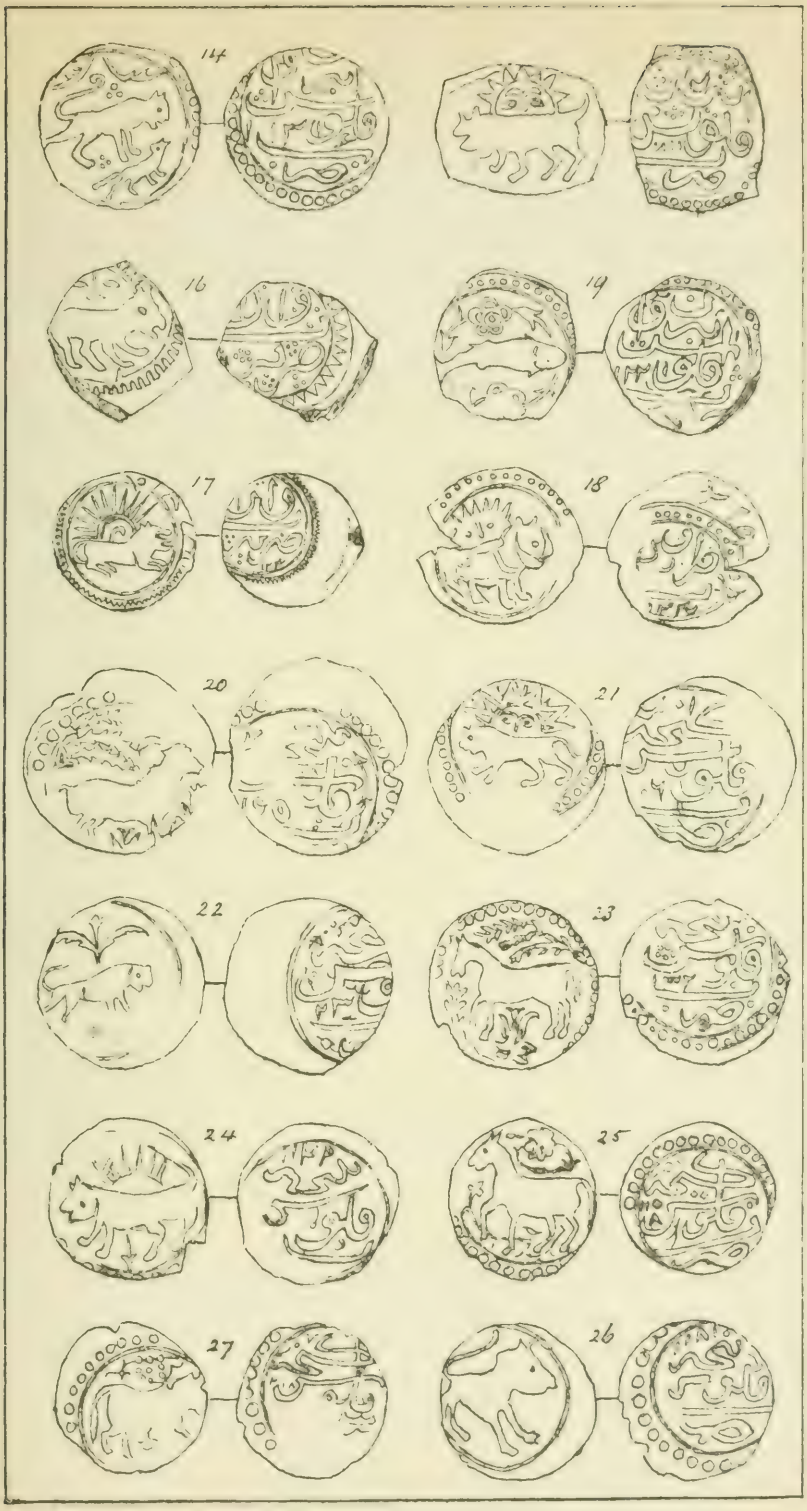
Caucasia.

		ERIVAN cont.d
14	Nim Bisti	Lion and cub to right Rx ضرب ۱۱۳۶ ايروان فلوس Erivan falus zarb 1136 i.e. Copper (coin) struck at Erivan 1136 S.P. 47
15	Kazbeg	Lion and sun to left. Rx ضرب ۱۱۸۰ ايروان فلوس Erivan falus zarb 1180 (date reversed) S.P. 40
16	"	Lion and sun to right. Rx وان ا ضرب بير Van a er zar D.F.H. Erivan zarb
17	"	Lion and sun to right. Rx arranged as last but. dated 1204 D.F.H
18	"	Lion and sun to right. ۱۲۴ ضرب ايروان Erivan zarb 124 (1240?) S.P. 43
19	"	a fish to right. Rx ضرب ۱۲۲۱ ايروان فلوس Erivan falus zarb 1221 D.F.H
		GANJAH (now ELIZABETPOL) under Persia
20	Nim Bisti	Deer to right. Rx ضرب ۱۶۰ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus zarb 16 ? S.P. 178
21	"	Lion and sun to left. Rx ضرب ۱۰۶ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus zarb (1)106 S.P. 168
22	"	Lion (and cub ?) to right. compare with No 14 Rx as last but dated ۱۱۲۳ (11)23 S.P. 170
23	"	Horse to left. Rx ضرب ۱۱۳۲ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus zarb (1)132 S.P. 173
24	"	Lion and sun to left. Rx ضرب فلوس گنجه ۱۱۴۹ 1149 Ganjah falus zarb S.P. 169
25	"	Horse to left Rx ضرب ۱۱۵۸ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus zarb 1158 S.P. 175
26	Kazbeg	Lion to right. Rx ضرب فلوس گنجه ۱۱۸۱ Ganjah falus zarb 1181 S.P. 171
27	"	Horse? to right. Rx ضرب ۲۱۸ گنجه فلوس Ganjah falus zarb 218 S.P. 176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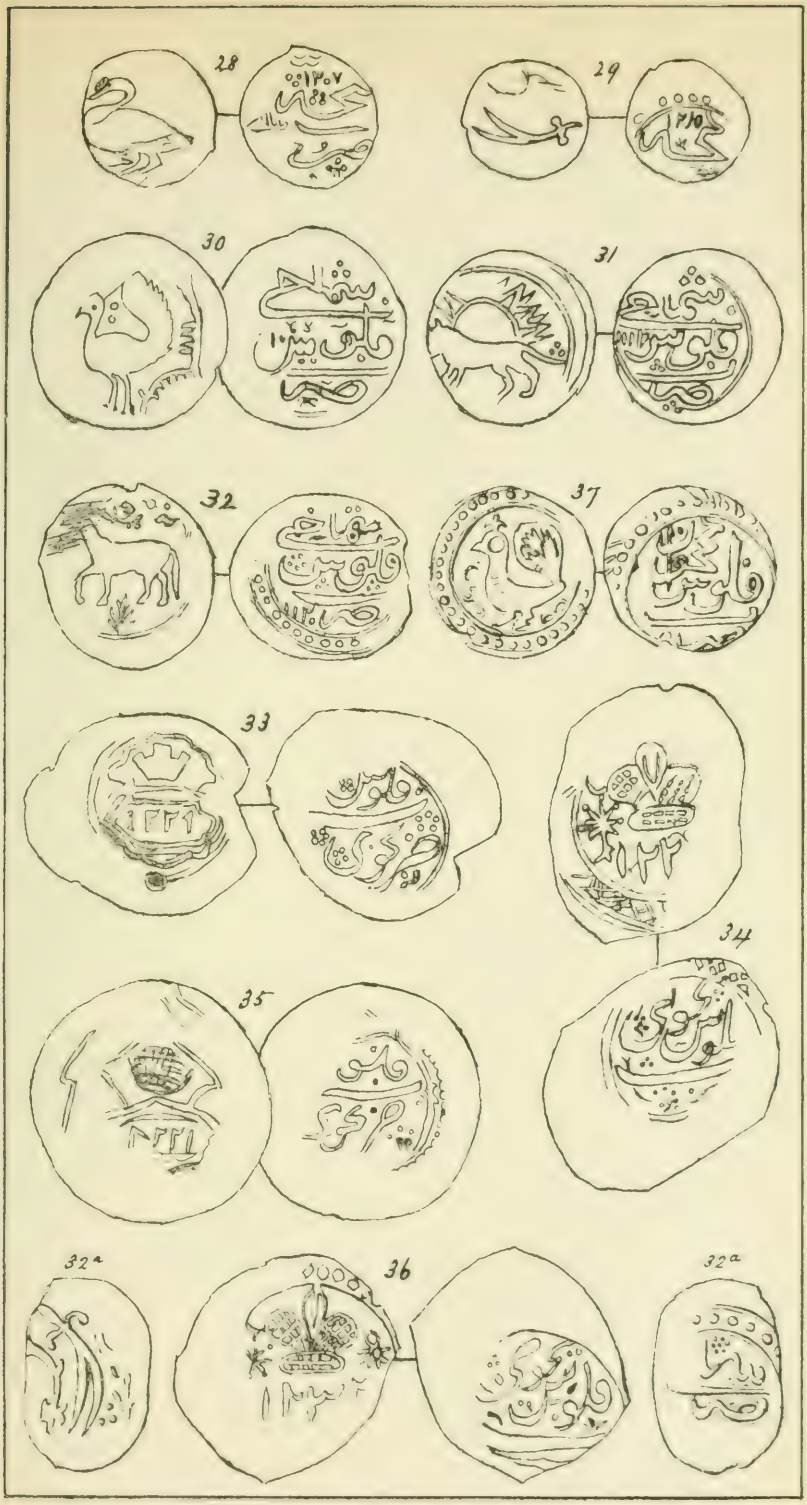
Caucasia.

		GANJAH cont^{d}
28	Kazbeg	Goose to left. Rx ضرب گنجه ۱۲۰۷ Ganjah zarb 1207 S.P. 180
29	"	Two-bladed sword of 'Ali (known as Zu-l-fikar) Rx گنجه ۱۲۱۵ = Ganjah 1215 S.P. 181
		SHAMAKHA under Persian rule
30	Bisti	Peacock to left. Rx فلوس ضرب (۱۱۱۰) شماخی Shamākhī falus zarb 1110 S.P. 117
31	Nim Bisti	Lion & sun to left. Rx ضرب ۱۱۱۷ فلوس شماخی Shamākhī falus zarb 1117 S.P. 115
32	"	Horse to left. Rx as last but dated ۱۱۲۰ = 1120 S.P. 116
32a	Bisti	Two bladed sword Rx zarb Shamakhi B.M.
		NUKHA. Local Khan
33	Bisti	Under a turreted crown ۱۲۲۱ = 1221 Rx ضرب نخوی فلوس = zarb Nukhooey falus. BM
34		Under Imperial Russian crown ۱۲۲۰ = 1220 Rx ضرب فلوس نخوی = zarb falus Nukhooey. BM
35		Under Imperial Russian crown ۸۲۲۱ = 1228 reversed Rx same reading as No 33. B.M
36		Under Imperial Russian crown. ۱۲۳۲ = 1232 Rx same reading as No 34
		NAKHCHUWAN (in Erivan) (under Persian rule)
37	Bisti	Peacock to left. Rx ضرب فلوس نخچوان Zarb falus Nakhchuwan.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History of Caucasian cities

Erivan has been identified by some as owing its name to Rewan Kul who built a castle there at the command of Shah Ismā'il about 1412. The present fortress was erected by the Turks in the 16th century. It was taken ~~taken~~ by the Persians under Shah Abbas in 1604 besieged by the Turks in 1615 and reconquered by the Persians under Nadir Shah in the 18th cent^{y} In 1780 it was successfully defended against Heraklès of Georgia, and in 1804 resisted the Russians

At length in 1827 Paskievitch took the fortress by storm and in the following year the town and province were ceded to Russia.

Ganjah, the present town of Elizabethpol, was founded by Shah Abbas and remained under Persian rule till 1804, when it was stormed by the Russians and renamed in honour of Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander I. In 1826 it was the scene of a great victory over the Persians

Nukha is a town in the Caucasian government of Elizabethpol under Russia and was before 1819 the capital of the Khanate of Sheki It was a mere village up to the middle of the 18th cent^{y}, when it was chosen by Hajji Tchelyabi the founder of the Khanate of Sheki as his residence The Russian occupation dates from 1807, and annexation 1819.

Shamakha the ancient capital of Shirwan was conquered by the Persians in 1501 and continued with brief interruption to be a part of their dominions until the fall of the Safawids It was sacked in 1712 by the Lesghians, and eight years later the town and province was devastated by a Daghestan chief Ala ud daula who was recognized later by Persia as the Khan of Shirwan. In 1724 the Khanate was taken by Turkey but 10 years after Nadir Shah reconquered it with terrible ravages.

On his departure Shirwan became independent under Mahmud Seyyid who rebuilt Shamakha The province was finally annexed by Russia in 1805 after the voluntary submission of its last Khan Mustafa. (Ency Brit abridged)

History of Georgia

The history of Georgia emerges from fable in the time of Alexander the great, who brought the land under subjection Freed from the Macedonian yoke by Pharnawas on the death of Alexander in 323 BC. Georgia remained with interruptions for upwards of 2000 years under its own Kings or Mepkē In the fourth century it received Christianity, and subsequently suffered much from the raids of the Sassanides and the Arabs, till eventually it was made a province of the Khalifate in the 8th century

After a brief gleam of liberty, Georgia again passed into the power of Muhammadan rulers of Persia in the ninth century. Towards the end of the 10th cent. it once more struggled into independence under Bagrat III to enter on a period of wise internal rule and of flourishing trade The reign of Bagrat VI (1360-961 was disturbed by the irruption of Timur, who forced the faith of Muhammad on the inhabitants. Giorgi VII (1396-1407) restored Christianity. His successor Alexander I divided the kingdom between his three sons Subdivision once begun was carried on till Georgia had twenty six princes

The eastern states Karthuli and Kachetien early came under the domination of the Persian Shahs and the Georgian princes sought by aid of the Czar (after 1579) to obtain freedom. In 1783 Herakles II formally declared himself a Russian vassal, and Giorge XI resigned in favour of the Emperor Paul in 1799 The western states Imerethi, Mingrelia and Guria suffered greatly from civil conflict, were overrun by Caucasian mountain tribes, and finally were brought under allegiance to the Turks in 1536. One by one the states have since been transferred to Russia (1803-38).

(Oracle Encyclopedia)

Caucasia

GEORGIA.

DAWITH II 1089 - 1125 AD

1	Talus	King on horseback ბ – ⊂ Dawith — Langlois Pl III·8 ℞ حسام المسيح - داود بن كيورگ الملك الملوك Sword of Messiah · Daud son of Giorgi King of Kings

DEMETER I 1125 - 1154 AD with name of AL MOKTAFY

2	"	King of Kings ბ Dlemeter' Sword of Messiah — III·9
3	"	المقتفي امير المو منين - Al Moktafy prince of believers — 10
4	"	— 11

DEMETER I with the name of Mahmud (Seljuk Sultan)(Persia)

5	"	Ob reads as No 2 ℞ ..... محمود Mahmud — III 12

DEMETER I with the name of Mas'ud

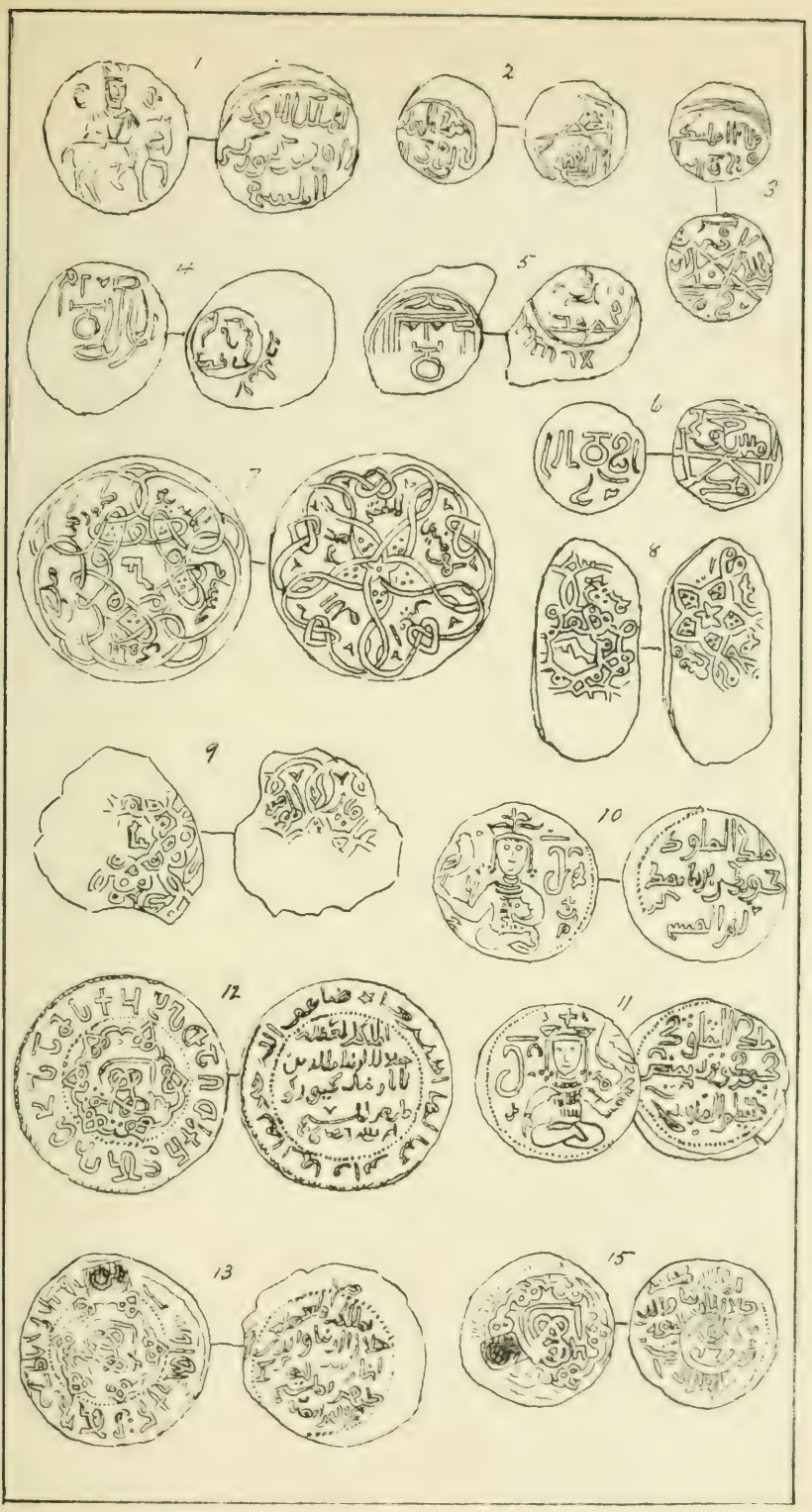
6	"	Ob reads as No 2 ℞ ⵙⵄⵓⴷ · مسعود Masud Demetri — III 13

GIORGI III 1154 - 84 AD with name of AL MOKTAFY LAMR ILLAH

7		Pattern of die restored from 5 examples — III 14 ⴂⵉⵕⴂⵉ Giorgi King of Kings, Sword of Messiah In the field ⵔⵍ · Giorgi ℞ المقتفي امير المو منين لامر الله · Al moktafy, prince of believers, by the order of God
8+9		Portions of the above — III. 15 16
10		King seated facing, ბ° Giorgi) ⵜⵔⵖⵄ 300 90 4 · 394 — IV 1
11		℞ King of Kings, George son of Demetri, sword of Messiah — 2

THAMAR (Queen) 1184 - 1212 AD.

12		Pattern of die restored from 14 examples — 3 ⵜⵖⴱ.ⵖⴱ, ⴱⵔⵆⴱⵇ, ⴰⵖⴱⵇ, ⵑⵜⵃⵎ, ⵄⵐⵆⵎⵏ, ⵜⵎ, ⵔⴱⴱⵏ, ⵎⵖⴱ This coin was struck in the year 407. in centre ⵜⵄⵄⵃ · Thamar ℞ الملكة الملوك والملكات — The queen of Kings × Queens جلال الد نيا والد ولة والد ين — glory of the world empire × religion تامار ابنة كيورگي — Thamar daughter of Giorgi اعز الله بنصارة — who glorifies God in her victories in margin ضاعف الله الجلا لها وايد اقبالها اظفرها · — as God exalts her glory × fortifies her with prosperity
13		as No 12 but Gm ბ.D — IV 4
14		— IV. 5.6
15		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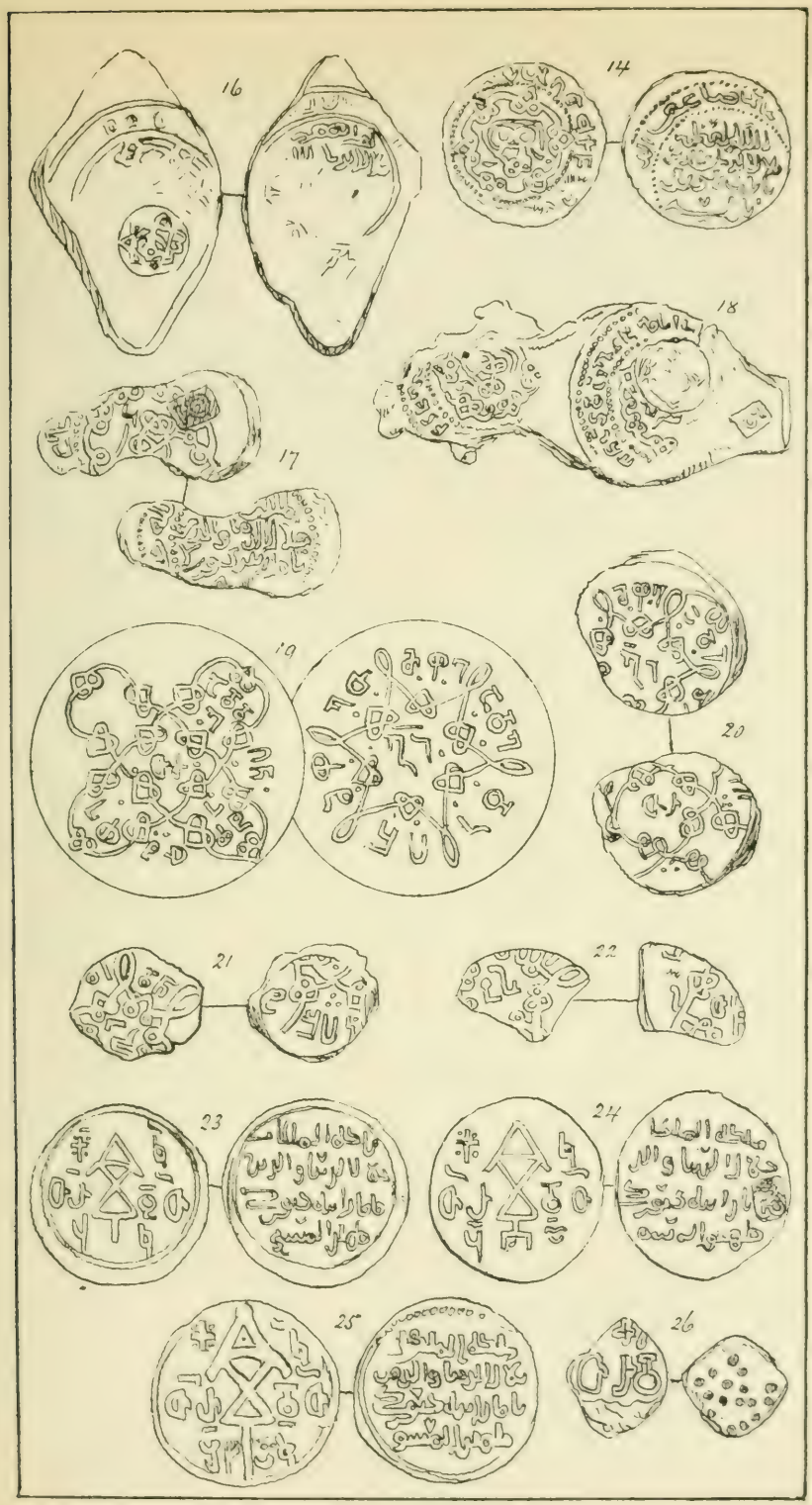
Caucasia

GEORGIA cont.

16	18	Shew various strikings from the same die L. Pl IV 7.8.9
		THAMAR and GIORGI of Novgorod (husband)
		Pattern of die restored from 9 examples IV. 10
		In the cartouche formed by the interlacing
19		ქრისტე ბრძანებელთა ბრძანებაი ბაგრატ Ob God exalt the King of Kings ბაგრატ Thamar, in the centre
		℞ same inscription ℞ Giorgi, in the centre
20		
21		Coins of the same shewing various parts of the design
22		Pl IV 11.12 13
		THAMAR and DAWITH SOSLAN (2nd husband)
23		ჴჴჴჴ (year) 420 (1200 AD) ბაგ ბა Thamar × Dawith V 1
		In the centre a crossbow?
		℞ الملكة الملكات Queen of queens
		جلال الدنيا والدولة والدين Splendour of the world, empire & religion
		تامار ابنة كيورگى Thamar daughter of Giorgi
		ظهير المسيح Supporter of the Messiah
		Al malikah al malikat · Jalal al dinyā wa al daula wa-la din Thamar abna Giorgi - zahir al Messic
24		The same with countermark ბ V 2
25		Another variety V 3
26		ბაგ ბა Thamar × Dawith ℞ dotted V. 4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Caucasia

GEORGIA cont^d

THAMAR and her son GIORGI IV

27 Portions of the following inscriptions V.5+6

28 ⴕⴔⴖ ⴑⴟⴄⴓ ⴀⴓⴑⴓ ⴄⴕⴕⴑ ⴘⴓⴟⴑⴄⴑⴖ ⴂⴓⴟⴄⴑⴖⴑ ⴂⴑⴓⴖ

"The year 430 (1210 AD) was the time this coin was made"

In the centre ⴘⴑⴓⴂ - Thamar (Mkhedrouli characters)

℞ الملك المعظم - The King magnificent

جلال الدنيا والدولة والدين - Splendour of the world, empire & religion

كيورگى بن تامار - Giorgī son of Thamar

حسام المسيح - Sword of the Messiah

GIORGI IV 1212-23 AD with title of Lord of JAWAKHETH

29 ⴕ ⴂⴑⴊ ⴖⴑⴆ ⴓⴑⴊⴑⴔⴓ ⴑⴂⴑⴂⴑⴅⴂⴕ ⴑⴅⴓ ⴂⴑⴑⴂⴂ ⴕ V.7

Giorgi son of Queen Thamar seigneur (or Lord) of Jawakheth

الملك المعظم The King magnificent

جلال الدنيا والدولة Splendour of the world & religion

كيورگى بن تامار Giorgi son of Thamar

حسام المسيح Sword of the Messiah

30 ⴕⴑⴖ ⴖⴕⴆ ⴑⴟⴄⴓ ⴀⴓⴑⴓ ⴄⴕⴕⴑ ⴘⴓⴟⴑⴄⴑⴖ ⴂⴓⴟⴑⴄⴑⴖⴑ ⴂⴑⴓⴖ V.8

The year 430 (1210 AD) was the time this coin was made

In the centre ⴂⴑⴊⴓ ⴓⴓⴔⴔⴑⴑⴂ ⴂⴑⴓⴓⴓⴂⴑ ⴔⴑ ⴓⴑⴓⴔⴑⴓⴓⴑⴑ

Giorgi son of Thamar

℞ الملك الملوك The King of Kings

جلال الدنيا والدين Splendour of the world & religion

كيورگى بن تامار Giorgi son of Thamar

حسام المسيح Sword of the Messiah

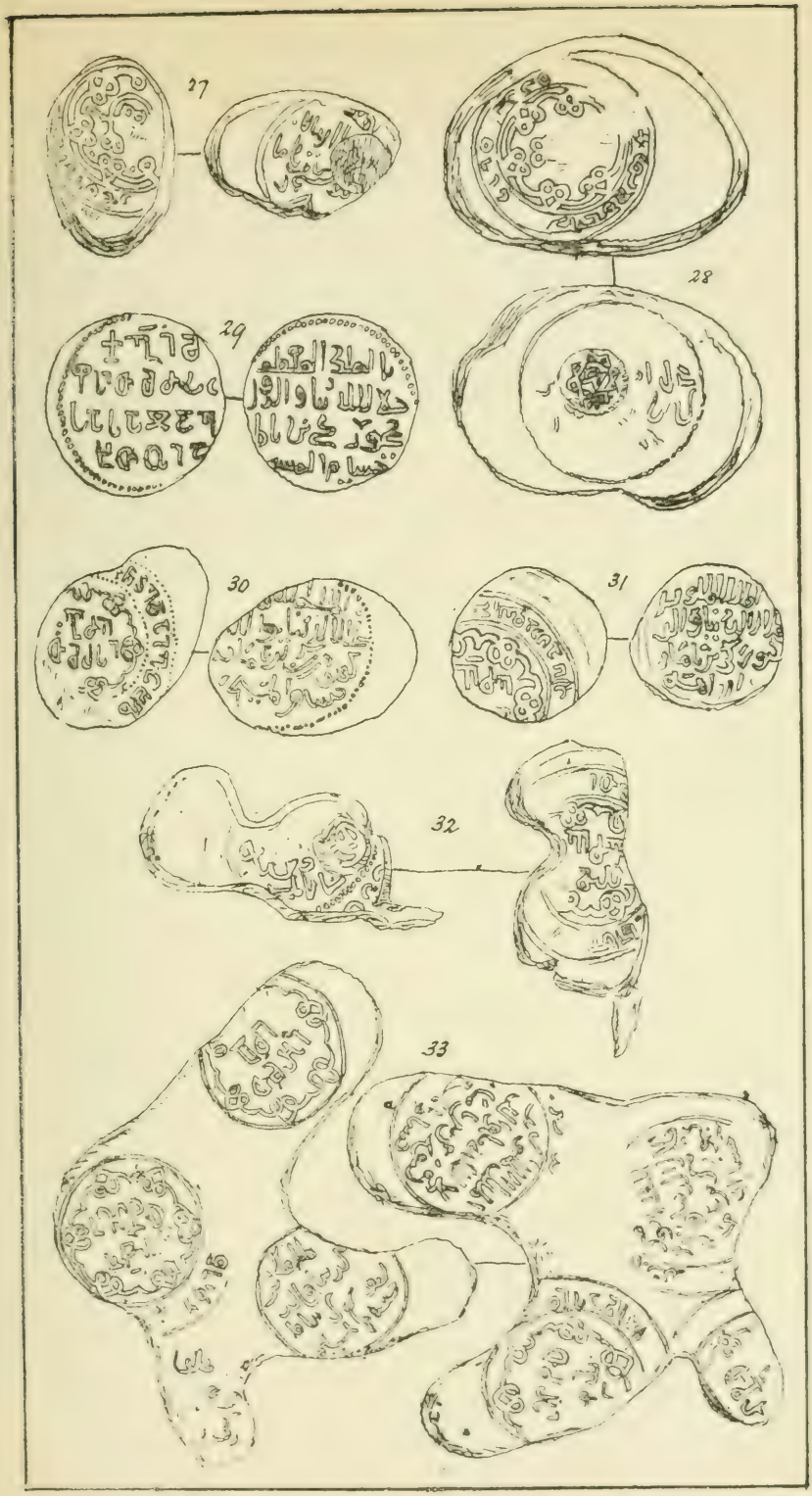
31 similar V.9

32 do

33 As no 30 but with the addition of parts of the following legend on the reverse

بنام خدای پاك این سیم رازده اند بتاریخ چهارصد وسی سال

In the name of God this pure silver was struck in the year 430 (1210 AD)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Rulers of Georgia.

	AH	AD
Dawith II (the restorer)		1089 - 1125
Demetre I		1125 - 1154
Giorgi III		1154 - 1184
Thamar (Queen)		1184 - 1212
1st husband Giorgi of Novgorod		
2nd . Dawith III soslan		
Giorgi IV (the coward)		1212 - 1223
Giorgi IV & his mother Thamar		
Rusudan daughter of Thamar		1223 - 1247
Dawith V (soslan)		1243 - 1269
Demetre II		1273 - 1289
Dawith VI		1292 - 1310
Wakhtang III (Mongol ruler)		1301 - 1307
Bagrat V		1360 - 1395
Giorgi VII		1395 - 1407
Constantine II		1407 - 1414
Demetre of Imurethi		1447 - 1452
Giorgi VIII		1452 - 1469
Bagrat of Imurethi		
Simon under Persia	1124 - 1129	1712 - 1716
Bakar - Shah Nawaz III	1130 - 1137	1717 - 1724
Timourez II	1157 - 1176	1744 - 1762
Timourez II & Heracles		
Heracles II	1176 - 1213	1762 - 1798
Giorgi XII	1213 - 1215	1798 - 1800
Zarewith Dawith	1215 - 1216	1800 - 1801
Russian occupation	1217	1804

Georgian numerals and Alphabet

Numerals	Assomthruli characters	Mkhedruli characters	Sound in English	Numerals	Assomthruli characters	Mkhedruli characters	Sound in English
1	Ⴀ	ა	A	300	Ⴣ	ტ	T
2	Ⴁ	ბ	B	400	Ⴄ	უ	V
3	Ⴂ	გ	G	500	Ⴅ	ფ	Vi
4	Ⴃ	დ	D	600	Ⴆ	ქ	Ph
5	Ⴇ	ე	E	700	Ⴇ	ღ	K
6	Ⴈ	ვ	W	800	Ⴈ	ყ	G
7	Ⴉ	ზ	Z	900	Ⴉ	შ	Q
8	Ⴊ	ჱ	Ĕ	1000	Ⴊ	ჩ	Ch
9	Ⴋ	თ	Th	2000	Ⴋ	ც	Tch
10	Ⴌ	ი	I	3000	Ⴌ	ძ	Tz
20	Ⴍ	კ	C	4000	Ⴍ	წ	Dz
30	Ⴎ	ლ	L	5000	Ⴎ	ჭ	Ts
40	Ⴏ	მ	M	6000	Ⴏ	ხ	Dch
50	Ⴐ	ნ	N	7000	Ⴐ	ჴ	Kh
60	Ⴑ	ჲ	Ie	8000	Ⴑ	ჵ	Khh
70	Ⴒ	ო	O	9000	Ⴒ	ჯ	Dj
80	Ⴓ	პ	P	10000	Ⴓ	ჰ	Hh
90	Ⴔ	ჟ	J		Ⴔ	ჶ	Ho
100	Ⴕ	რ	R			ჷ	F
200	Ⴖ	ს	S			ჸ	Ĕ

Georgian era

The Georgian era consisted of a succession of cycles of 532 years each, commencing from the creation of the world which was compiled to be 5604 years before Christ. —

These cycles continue in the following manner

The first year of the 12th cycle commenced in the year 249 AD,
The first year of the 13th in 781 AD and finally the first year of the 14th in 1313 AD

Caucasia.

GEORGIA cont?

34 As last. - Both coins being struck on very curious ingots of copper L VI. 1.

RUSUDAN (Queen) 1223 - 1247 AD

35 ჩუსუდან Rusudan in Assomthrauli chart. VI. 2

36 in the field ჩხუ - დაბ = year 447. (1227 AD.) VI. 3

℞ الملكة الملوك والملكان The queen of kings and queens

جلال الدنيا والدولة والدين Splendour of the world empire & religion

رسودان بن تامار ظهير المسيح Rusudan, daughter of Thamar, supporter of the Messiah.

اعز الله انصاره who glorifies God in her victories

COIN OF JALAL UDDĪN sultan of Khwarizm C/m RUSUDAN.

37 السلطان المعظم = The sultan magnificent

جلال الدنيا والدين . Jalal al uddunya wa'din

C/m with large monogram of Rusudan VI. 8

DAWITH V SOSLAN 1243 - 69 AD

38 قاآن بنده ك شاه جهان داود ملك VI 9

The servant of the Khan master of the world, Daud, King

℞ بشهر تفليس عمر هالله اثنين اربعين ستمائة

City of Tiflis. God preserve their existence. six hundred & forty two

DEMETER II 1273 - 1289 AD

39 Pattern of die restored from 5 examples. VII. 3

ᲓᲔ monogram "Demeter" ᲐᲤ. ᲐᲤ. ᲛᲔᲤᲔᲗᲐ ᲛᲔᲤᲔ = King of Kings.

℞ Crossbow or arbalet.

ᲛᲔᲤᲔ ᲐᲑᲐᲠᲘ ᲐᲜ ᲑᲐᲠᲘ ᲑᲐᲚᲘ ᲓᲐ

40 One of the coins as above VII. 4

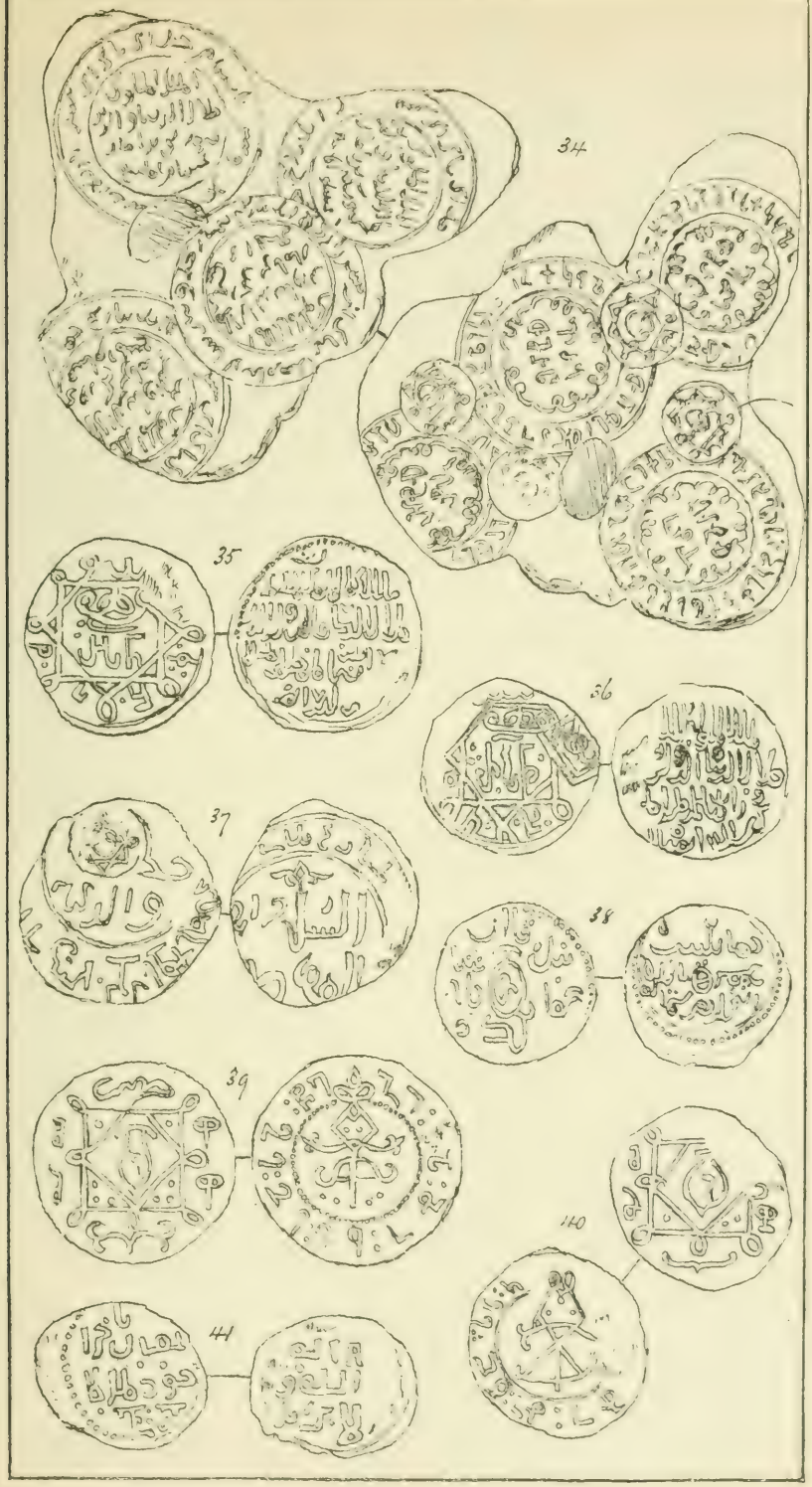
WAKHTANG III (mongol ruler) under the suzerainty of GHAZAN KHAN 1301 - 7 AD

41 قوه حداى (باقبال پاد) شاه By the power & supremacy of the Emperor

جهان غازان محمود ملك الملوك ? of the world, Ghazan Mahmud - King of Kings

℞ ᲕᲐᲮᲢᲐᲜᲒ ᲐᲤ - Wakhtang King

بسم الاب والابن وروح القدس VII 8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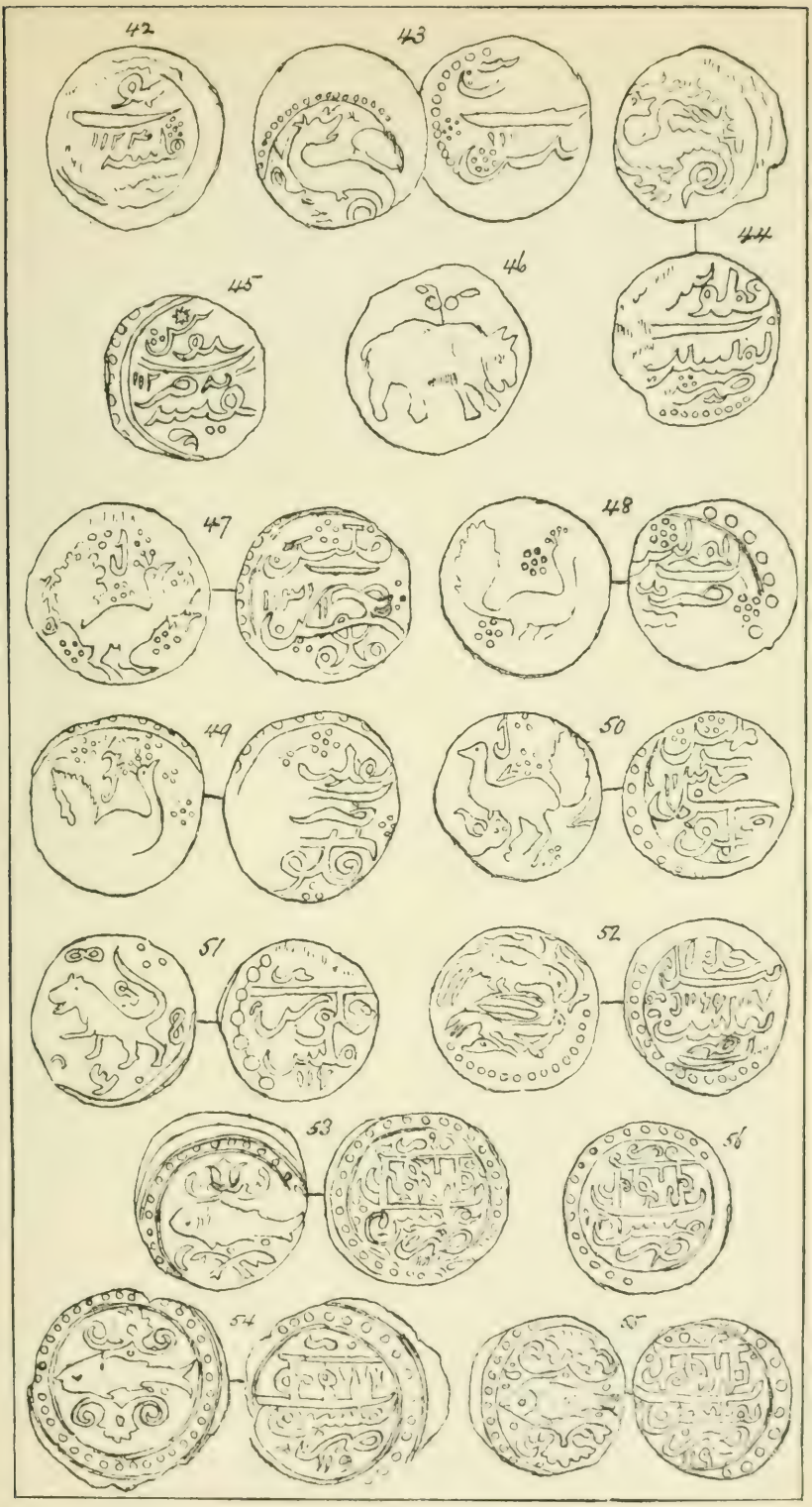
Caucasia.

		GEORGIA cont^d	
		SIMON (REGENT under PERSIAS' suzerainty) 1124-29 AH	
42	Bisti	Dragon as No 43 but for ... - Simon	L. VIII. 10
		Rx ... فلوس ضرب تفليس = Falus struck at Tiflis 1124.	
43	"	Variety undated	N. 20894
44	"	do do	L. VIII. 11
45	2 Kazbeg	Buffalo to r. as No 46	N. 20867
		Rx ... فلوس ضرب تفليس - Falus struck at Tiflis 1124	
46	3 "	As last. but larger	N 20866
		BAKAR 1130-37 AH	
47	Bisti	Peacock to r. ... for ... - Bakar (Mkhedrouli char^rs)	
		Rx ... فلوس ضرب تفليس . Falus zarb Tiflis	L. VIII 12
48	"	Similar	N 20898
49	"	"	N. 20890
50	"	Peacock to left. similar inscriptions to 47	L. VIII. 13
		TIMOUREZ 1136-67 AH	
51	"	Tiger to left ... for ... - Theimourez.	L. VIII 14
		Rx ... فلوس ضرب تفليس . Falus zarb Tiflis 1160	
		TIMOUREZ and HERACLES	
52	"	Falcon striking a heron	
		Rx ... تيمورز ... ضرب تفليس Timourez 1166 خدا بنده	
		Khuda banda zarb Tiflis = Of God the servant.	
		Struck at Tiflis	L. VIII 17
		HERACLES II 1176-1213 AH	
53	"	Fish to left. Rx ... = ERECLE (assomthrauli char^rs)	
		underneath ... ضرب تفليس = zarb Tiflis	L. IX. 3
54	"	Similar but larger and dated ... = 1190	N. 20909^b
55	"	same size as 53 with similar inscriptions	
		but dated as last.	N. 20909^c
56	"	As 55 but dated ... = 1201 and smaller	N. 20905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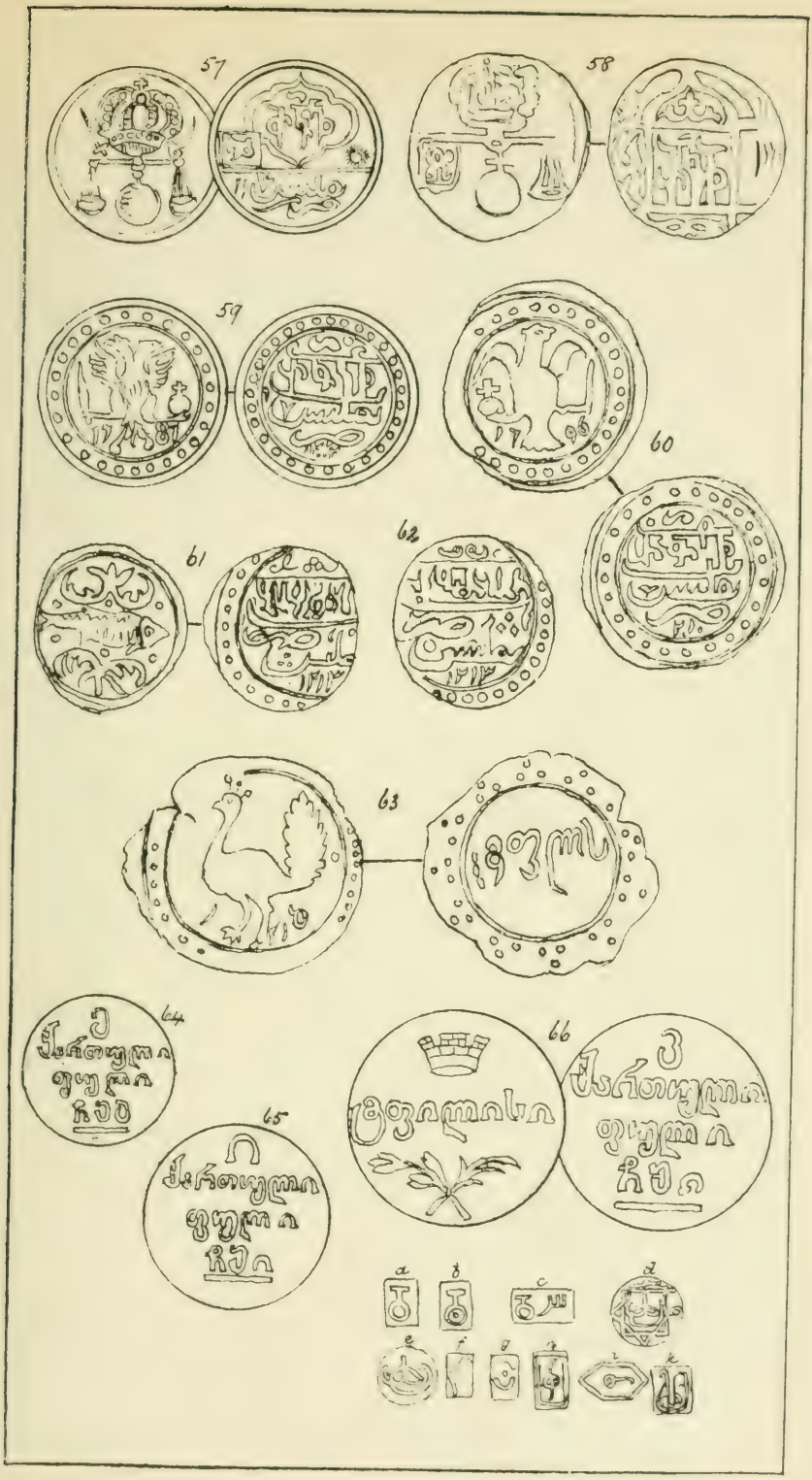
Caucasia.

		GEORGIA cont'd	
57	Bisti	Pair of scales under a crown	
		℞ same reading as 53 but dated 117- ✕ Gm	L. IX. 4
58	"	similar but undated Gm	N. 20930
		RUSSIAN SUZERAINTY 1783 AD	
59	"	Imperial Russian eagle 17 – 87 (AD)	L IX 5
		℞ as 53 but dated ١٢٠٢ - 1202 (AH)	
60	"	as last but dated 17 – 96 (AD)	L IX 6
		℞ as 53 but dated ١٢١٠ = 1210 (AH)	
		GIORGI XII 1213 - 1215 AH	
61	½ "	A fish with scrolls under and over	L IX 9
		℞ ᲒᲘᲝᲠᲒᲘ = Giorgi in Assomthraule characters	
		١٢١٣ ميلادي ـــ ٥ - Zarb Tiflis 1213	
62	1 "	As last but larger	N 20944
		DAWITH 1215 - 1216 (AH)	
63	2 "	Peacock ⅁ left ١٢١٥ = 1215	
		℞ ᲭᲘᲚᲘᲡ = Tiflis in Mkhedrouli characters	L IX 10
		RUSSIAN OCCUPATION 1803	
		ALEXANDER I	
64	Denga	ᲭᲘᲚᲘᲡᲣᲠᲘ - Tiflis in Mkhedrouli characters	IX 17
		℞ ᲐᲚᲔᲥᲡᲐᲜᲓᲠᲘ ᲒᲔᲠᲒᲘ ჩყე	
		5 Ghoulo Georgia 1805	
65	1 Kopeck	Ob as last ℞ ∩ - 10 Ghoulo Georgia ჩყ٦ = 1810	IX 16
66	2 "	Ob do ℞ 3 = 20 " " " "	IX 15
		COUNTERMARKS found on Georgian coins	L PI IX
a-b		Gm with Ⴑ	
c		Gm with Ⴑ Ⴋ	
d		Gm with large monogram of Rusudan.	
e		Gm with small monogram of Rusudan.	
f.g		Gm of the coins of Dawith Soslan	
h		Gm of the coins of Rusudan	
i		Gm with ס ס - Timourez	
k		Gm with monogram of the name Heracles.	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George Philip & Son, Ltd.

The London Geographical Institute

Persia
Various mints

Afghanistan
Balkh
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat

History of Persia.

The Persians, as a nation, first rose into prominence on the ruins of the great empires founded on the Euphrates.

Babylon was taken by Cyrus in 638 B.C. and soon after he extended it more widely than any that had been previously established in the world. It comprised, on one side, the west of India, and on the other, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt, and the valour indeed, with which the Greeks defended their small territory, alone prevented him from annexing a considerable part of Europe to his domains. After a feeble struggle, it succumbed to the brave and disciplined armies of Alexander the great, who won the entire empire of Darius for his own by force of arms, in 331 B.C.

After his death, his immense possessions were divided among his generals, but Greeks and Greek sovereigns continued during several centuries, to reign over Western Asia. About two centuries before Christ, Artaxerces founded the monarchy of the Parthians, and in the third century after Christ the dynasty of the Sassanidæ arose, who restored the name with the religion and laws, of ancient Persia

They were overthrown by the Muhammadan invaders, who suffered in their turn from the successive invasions of the country by the descendants of Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, and the Turks, who entirely changed the aspect of Western Asia At length, in 1501, a native dynasty again arose, under Ismael Shah, who placed himself on the throne. After the reign of Abbas the Great, who died in 1628 the princes of the Sofi or Safi dynasty became enervated by luxury and dissipation, and Persia in the beginning of the 19th century, was overrun by the Afghans who carried fire and sword throughout the whole country, and reduc

cod its proudest capitals to ashes The atrocities of the Afghans were avenged, and the independence of Persia vindicated by Nadir Shah; but though the victories of this daring chief threw a lustre on his country it was almost torn to pieces after his death by civil war, till the fortune of arms gave a decided superiority to Kerim Khan. His death gave rise to another disputed succession with civil wars as furious as before At length Aga Muhammad, a eunuch raised himself in 1795 by crimes and daring to the sovereignty, and not only held it during his lifetime, but transmitted it to his nephew who assumed the title of Fath 'Alī Shah During the reign of the succeeding monarch Muhammad Mirza, the Persians besieged Herat. Its gallant defence was due to the exertions of Pottinger, a young English officer, and the seige was raised on the 9th of September 1838 by the appearance in the Persian Gulf of an English fleet. In 1856 they again besieged and captured Herat War was declared by England and an expedition sailed from Bombay Bushire was occupied and the Persian troops were twice defeated by General Outram.

Persian currency

4 Kazbegis = 1 Bistī = 1/10 Abbasi
10 " = 1 Shahi = 1/4 "
20 " = 1 Mahmudi = 1/2 "
40 " = 2 " = 1 "

Under Nāsir al dīn

1 Kasbegī = 1/10 Shahi = 1 Turkish para
5 " = 1/2 " = 5 " "
1 Pul = 2/3 "

New currency.

1 Pul = 25 Dinar
1 Shahi = 50 "

10000 Dinar = 200 Shahi = 20 Penabad = 10 Kran = 1 Toman

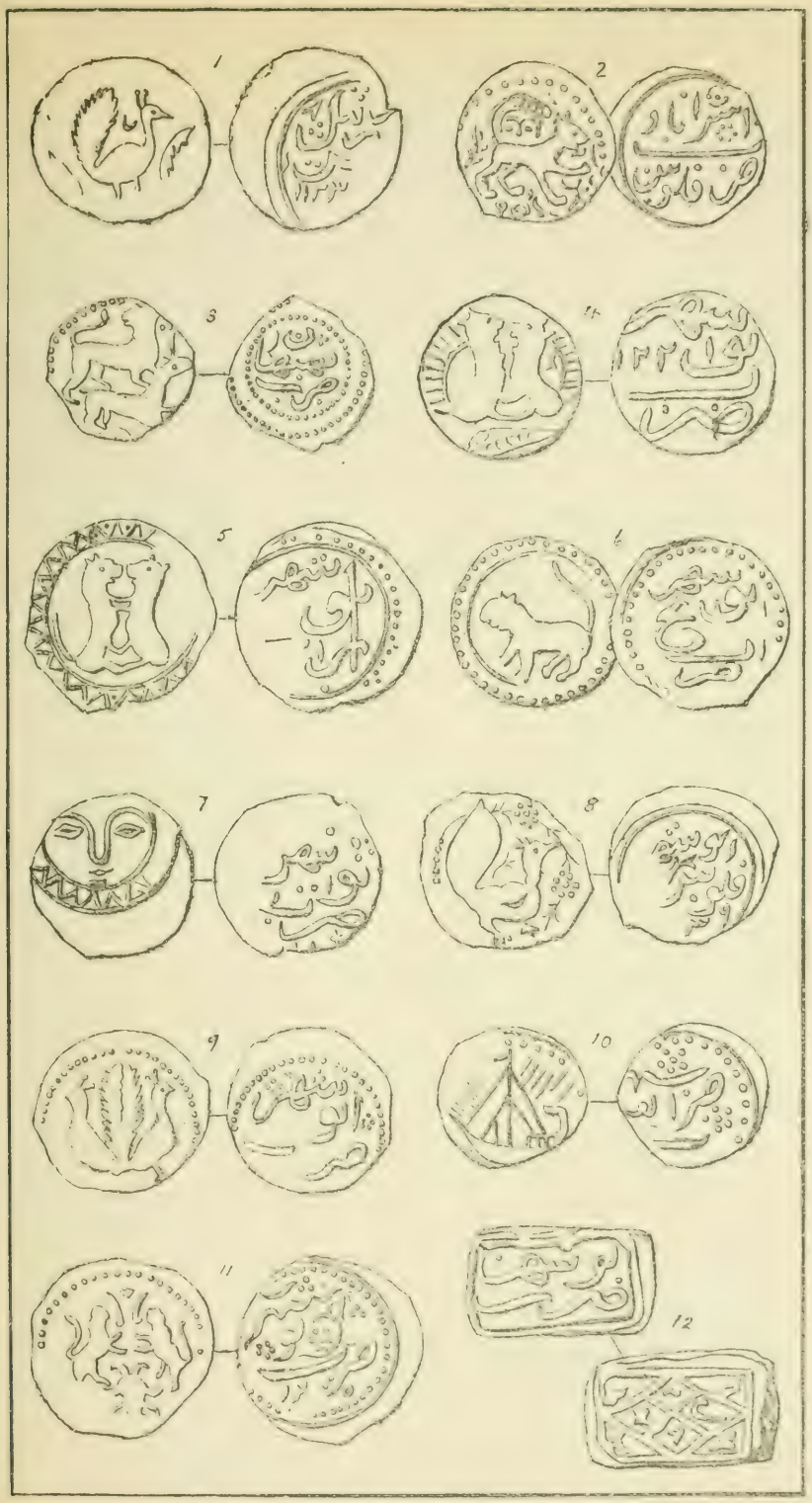
SHAHS of PERSIA

	AH	AD
SAFAVIDS		
Ismāil I	907	1502
Tahmāsp I bin Ismā'il	930	1524
Ismā'il II bin Tahmasp	984	1576
Muhammad Khudabanda bin Tahmasp	985	1578
'Abbās I bin Muhammad Khudabanda	995	1587
Safī I	1038	1629
'abbās II	1052	1642
Sulaymān I	1077	1667
Hosayn I	1105	1694
Tahmasp II	1135	1722
'Abbās III	1144	1731
AFGHĀNS	1148	1736
Mahmud	1135	1722
Ashraf	1137	1725
AFSHARIDS	1142	1729
Nādir	1148	1736
'Adil	1160	1747
Shāh Rukh	1161	1748
	1210	1796

ZANDS.	AH.	AD.
Karim Khan	1163	1750
Abu-l-Fateh	1193	1779
ʻAlī Murad	1193	1779
Muhammad ʻAlī	1193	1779
Sadik	1193	1779
ʻAlī Murad (again)	1196	1782
Ja'far	1199	1785
Lutf ʻAlī	1203 1209	1789 1794
KAJARS.		
Aka Muhammad	1193	1779
Fateh ʻAlī	1211	1797
Muhammad	1250	1834
Nāsir al dīn	1264	1848
Mujaffar-al dīn Mirza	1314	1896
Muhammad ʻAlī Mirza	1325	1907

Persia.

	ARDEBIL Province AZARBIJAN.	
1	Peacock to right Rx اردبیل فلوس ۱۱۲۳ = Ardebil falus 1123 = Ardebil copper money	S.P.21
	ASTARABAD Prov. MAZANDARAN	
2	Lion + sun to right Rx ضرب فلوس استراباد = Zarb falus Astarabad	B.M.
	BEHBEHAN Prov FARSISTAN	
3	Lion seizing stag Rx ضرب بهبهان = Zarb Behbehan = Struck at Behbehan	S.P.70
	BUSHIRE. [ABU-SHEHR] Persian Gulf	
4	Two lions facing each other. Rx ضرب ابو شهر ۱۲۲ Zarb Abu-Shehr (1)122	S.P.4
5	a variety of the last one with ابو شهر رایج Abu Shehr raij = Abu-Shehr currency.	S.P.5
6	Lion to left. Rx ضرب ابو شهر رایج Zarb Abu Shehr raij = Currency struck in Abu Shehr	S.P.6
7	Sun face. Rx ضرب ابو شهر ۱۱۱۴ ? = Zarb Abu-Shehr The date may be either 1114 or 1214	S.P.8
8	Peacock to right Rx ابو شهر فلوس ۱۲۳۹ = Abu Shehr falus 1239.	S.P.9
9	Two peacocks back to back. Rx ضرب ابو شهر Zarb Abu Shehr	S.P.10
10	Native ship Rx ضرب ابو شهر Zarb Abu Shehr	B.M.
11	Imitation coat of arms. Rx. ضرب ابو شهر ۱۲۰۵ Zarb Abu-Shehr 1205.	D.F.H
12	Arabesque ? Rx ضرب ابو شهر Zarb Abu-Shehr	D.F.H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Persia.

13 Ornament. ℞ ضرب ابو شهر = zarb Abu Shehr D.F.H

14 Lion to right. ℞. zarb Abu-Shehr ١٢٧٠ = 1270 WHY.

15 صاحب عادل = Sahib 'Adl = The just lord

℞. ١٢٦٥ ضرب ابو شهر = zarb Abu-Shehr 1265. N.20878

16 Lion and sun to left. ℞ ابو شهر = Abu-Shehr D.F.H

17 Unread ℞ zarb Abu-Shehr ×× ٣٤ = (12)34 D.F.H

18 Bird to right.

℞ ٢٢٢ ضرب ابو سهر = zarb Abu-Shehr 1222 D.F.H

19 Stag jumping.

℞. ابو سهر فلوس = Abu-Shehr falus

20 Lion (or pig?) to right.

℞ ٢١ ضرب بندر ابو سهر = zarb Bandar Abu-Shehr

(12)21 = Struck at the port of Abu-Shehr 1221 S.P.19

21 Large flat-fish.

℞. Same reading and date S.P.21

BANDAR ('ABBAS?) GOMBROON prov. KIRMAN.

22 Lion to right.

℞ (١٢)١١ بندر فلوس = Bandar falus 1211. S.P.16

23 Lion to right. ١٢ = (12)14

℞. as last. Bandar falus. S.P.17.

24 Lion (or pig?) and sun to right.

℞ فلوس رايج بندر = Falus raij Bandar =

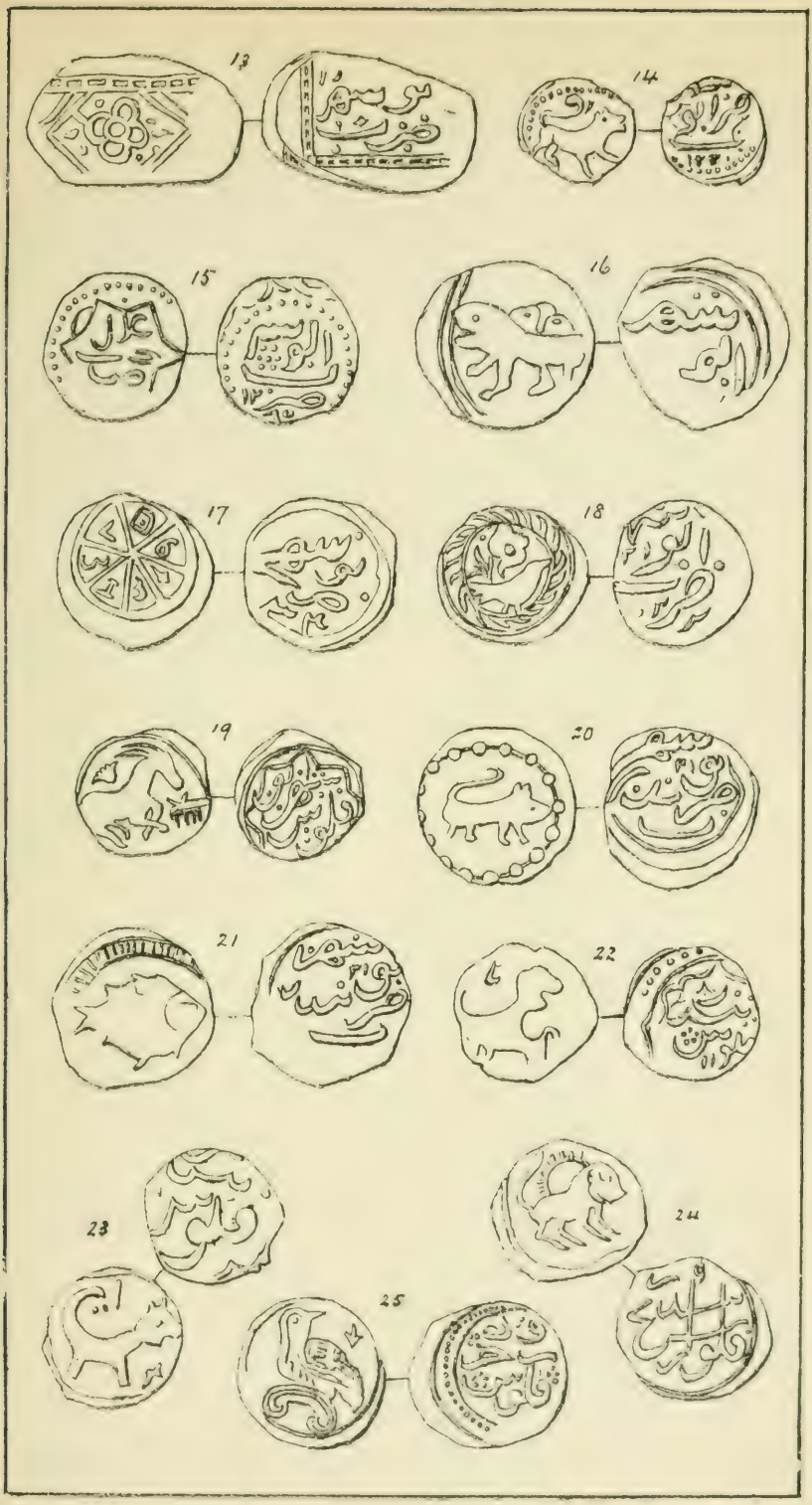
copper money current in Bandar. i.e. the port. S.P.63

These last three coins might with equal propriety have been ascribed to Bandar Abu Shehr, both are ports.

BORUJIRD Prov. IRAK AJEMI

25 Bird looking back

℞ بر جرد فلوس = Borujird falus S.P.60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Persia.

DEMAWAND. (near TEHERAN.)

27 Lion and sun to right. Rx فلوس ضرب دماوند.
Falus zarb Demawand SP.108

HAMADAN. (anc. ECBATANA.) Prov. IRAK AJEMI.

28 Dragon looking to right. Rx فلوس همدان =
Hamadan falus. DFH

29 Eagle and partridge Rx فلوس همدان ٥٤(١١)
Hamadan falus 1154 N.20803

30 Two fishes Rx فلوس ضرب همدان = Falus zarb Hamadan BM

31 Flower. Rx ضرب بلدة ١٢٥٦ همدان =
Hamadan balidah zarb 1256. DFH
(struck in the city of Hamadan 1256)

ISFAHAN. capital of IRAK AJEMI

32 Lion and sun to right. Rx. ١١٢٠ ضرب فلوس اصفهان
Isfahan falus zarb 1120 SP.26

33 Lion and stag to right. Rx. فلوس ضرب اصفهان
Falus zarb Isfahan N.20861

34 Lion and sun to left. Rx ضرب دار السلطنة اصفهان
zarb dar al Sultanat Isfahan.
Struck at the seat of the Sultanat, Isfahan WHY.

KASHAN. Prov. IRAK AJEMI

35 Peacock to left. Rx. فلوس كاشان (ضر)ب
Falus Kashan zarb. SP.167

36 Lion and sun to right Rx. ٣٢ ضرب فلوس كاشان
Kashan falus zarb (11)32 SP163

37 as last but dated ٣٧ - 1137 SP164

38 Surface. Rx فلوس ضرب كاشان
Falus zarb Kashan SP.166

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Persia.

KAZWIN. (KASBIN) Prov. IRAK AJEMI

39 Lion and sun to right. Rx ١١٣٠ فلوس ضرب قزوين
Falus zarb Kazwin 1130 S.P.125

40 Horse and sun to right. Rx ٣ فلوس ضرب قزوين
Falus zarb Kazwin 1130 ? SP 128

41 Ibex to left. Rx فلوس ضرب قزوين
Falus zarb Kazwin SP 130

KHUI (KHOI) Prov. AZERBIJAN.

42 Surface Rx. فلوس ضرب خوي
Falus zarb Khuī DFH

43 Lion and sun to left Rx. ١١٨٩ خوي فلوس ضرب
Khuī falus zarb 1189 N. 20814

44 Deer to left. Rx. ٢٢ خوي ضرب
Khuī zarb 1122 DFH

45 Ass to right ١٢٠ (12)12 Rx ضرب خوى
zarb Khuī N 20819

46 Similar to last. but smaller. Brit. Mus. cat. calls the animal a hare SP 106

47 Deer to left. Rx. ١٢٣١ ضرب خوي
zarb Khuī 1231 N. 20818

48 Peacock to left. Rx. ١٢٤٣ خوي ضرب
Khuī zarb 1243 N. 20820

49 Bird to left. Rx. ضرب خوي
zarb Khuī (zarb read upside down) SP 107

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Persia.

KIRMANSHAHAN. In KURDISTAN.

50 Sun or sunface. Rx. ضرب كرمانشاهان
Zarb Kirmanshahan BM.

51 Lion and sun to right. Rx. كرمانشاهان فلوس
Kirmanshahan falus SP.159

52 Horseman to right. Rx. ١٢٤٤ كرمانشاهان فلوس
Kirmanshahan falus 1244 BM.

53 Lion and sun to right. Rx. نشهكرما فلوس
Kirmanshahan falus. BM.

LAHIJAN. Prov. GHILAN. (near RESHT)

54 Flower? Rx. ضرب لاهجان
Zarb Lahijan BM.

55 Lion and stag? Rx. لاهجان فلوس
Lahijan falus BM.

56 لاهجان فلوس - Lahijan falus
Rx. Inscription doubtful BM.

57 Lahijan falus
Rx. ١٢٢٥ = 1225 BM.

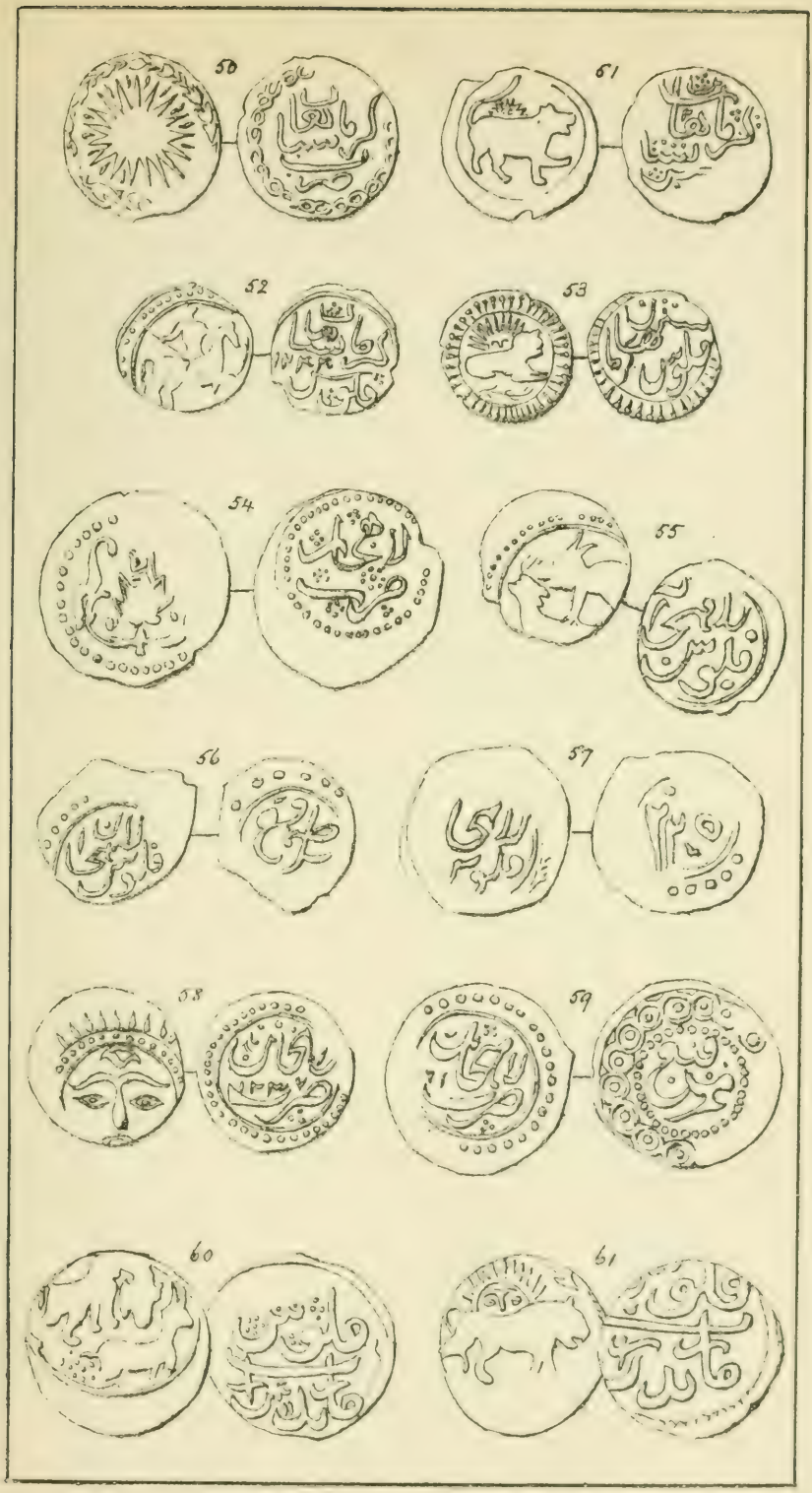
58 Sunface. Rx ضرب لاهجان ١٢٣٧
Zarb Lahijan 1237 BM.

59 Zarb Lahijan ٦١ = (12)61
BM.

MAZANDARAN. Capital of that province.

60 Lion and stag to right. Rx. ١١٤٠ فلوس ضرب مازندران
Falus (zar)b Mazandaran 1140. (Obl struck) SP.184

61 Lion and sun to right. Rx. فلوس (ضر)ب مازندران
Falus (zar)b Mazandaran. DFH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Persia.

MESHHED. Capital prov KHURASAN.

62 Lion and sun to left. Rx. فلوس ضرب مشهد مقد(س) =
Falus zarb Meshhed makdus =
Falus struck at Meshhed the holy SP 188

63 Elephant and rider to left countermarked رايج =
raij = current. Rx. فلوس ضرب مشهد مقد ١٢٠٥ =
Falus zarb Meshhed makdus 1205. SP 190

64 Sunface.
Rx zarb Meshhed makdus 1247 SP 189

65 Elephant and rider to right. ١٢٤٦ = 1246
Rx zarb falus Meshhed makdus SP 191

66 Lion and sun to left ١٢٦١ = 1261
Rx Falus Meshhed makdus BM.

67 رايج = raij = current. struck over another design
Rx Falus zarb Meshhed makdus. SP 193

RA'NASH Prov. Khuzistan.

68 Lion and sun to right. Rx. رشنا = عنا فلوس ضرب
= رعنا فلوس ضرب ١٠٣٤
Ranash falus zarb 1034 SP 113

RESHT. Prov. GHILAN.

69 ضرب رشت = zarb Resht. Rx Inscription unread
BM

70 ضرب رشت = zarb Resht. Rx Inscription unread
BM

71 رشت فلوس = Resht falus Rx. Ornament. BM

72 do = do Rx. Inscription unread
BM

73 Sunface. Ymarked. Rx. ضرب رشت ١٢٣٢
Zarb Resht 1232 = Struck in Resht 1232 BM.

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Persia.

RESHT cont.

74 Bird to left. ℞ ضرب رشت · Zarb Resht
struck up an earlier design. BM.

75 Peacock to left.
℞ ضرب رشت · Zarb Resht BM.

76 Elephant to left.
℞ رشت فلوس · Resht falus B.M

77 Ornament.
℞ Resht falus BM

78 ضرب رشت · Zarb Resht
℞ Inscription unread BM

79 Hare to right.
℞ Zarb Resht BM

80 Surface? with ornamental border.
℞ Zarb Resht. BM.

81 Snake or dragon
℞ ضرب رشت · Zarb Resht BM.

82 Bird to right.
℞ رشت فلوس · Resht falus BM

83 Ibex to right.
℞ Zarb Resht. BM.

84 Peacock to right
℞ Zarb Resht. BM

85 Ornament of floral design.
℞ Resht falus BM.

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RESHT cont'd

86 Athlete on parallel bar.

℞ zarb Resht with sunrays around BM

87 Two fishes following.

℞ Falus zarb Resht 1179 = 1169.

(There are portions of an earlier inscription on this.) BM.

88 Sunface centre with two fishes needing around

℞ ضرب رشت ١٢٣١ = 1231 zarb Resht. BM.

89 Sunface

℞ zarb Resht ١٢٣١ = 1231.

(Struck over an earlier design) BM.

90 Rose?

℞ Resht falus. (Thick dump) DFH

91 Lion to right looking backward.

℞ ١٢٣٣ ضرب رشت zarb Resht 1233 DFH

92 Peacock to right.

℞ zarb Resht.

(Struck over an earlier design.) SP III

93 Goose to right.

℞ ١٢٣٤ ضرب رشت zarb Resht 1234 BM.

94 Sunface.

℞ zarb Resht ١٢٤٨ = 1248

(Struck over an earlier design) BM.

95 Ancient Persian figure holding eagle on his wrist.

℞ Resht 1269.

(Struck over an earlier design) BM.

96 Two fishes following.

℞ ١٢٨٧ ضرب رشت. ضرب رشت

zarb Resht 1287. HW.

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SARI Prov. MAZANDARAN.

97 Surface ℞ ضرب ساري ٦١
zarb Sari (11) 61 BM.

98 Bird looking back ?
℞ ضرب ساري · zarb Sari DFH.

SAUJ BULAGH Prov. AZERBIJAN.

99 Two geese facing each other. ℞ ضرب ساوج بلاغ = zarb Sauj-bulagh SP.1114

100 Surface.
℞ ضرب ساوج بلاغ · zarb Sauj-bulagh 1130 BM

SHIRAZ. Capital prov. FARSISTAN

101 Ibex to right. ℞. ١٠٩٧ فلوس ضرب شراز ·
Falus zarb Shiraz 1097 SP.119

102 Lion and sun to right ℞ فلوس ضرب شراز =
Falus zarb Shiraz N.20806

103 Lion to right ℞ شراز فلوس =
Shiraz falus N.20807

TABRIZ. Capital prov. AZERBIJAN.

104 Elephant to right. ℞ تبريز فلو ضرب ١٠٨١
Tabriz falus zarb 1051 SP.93

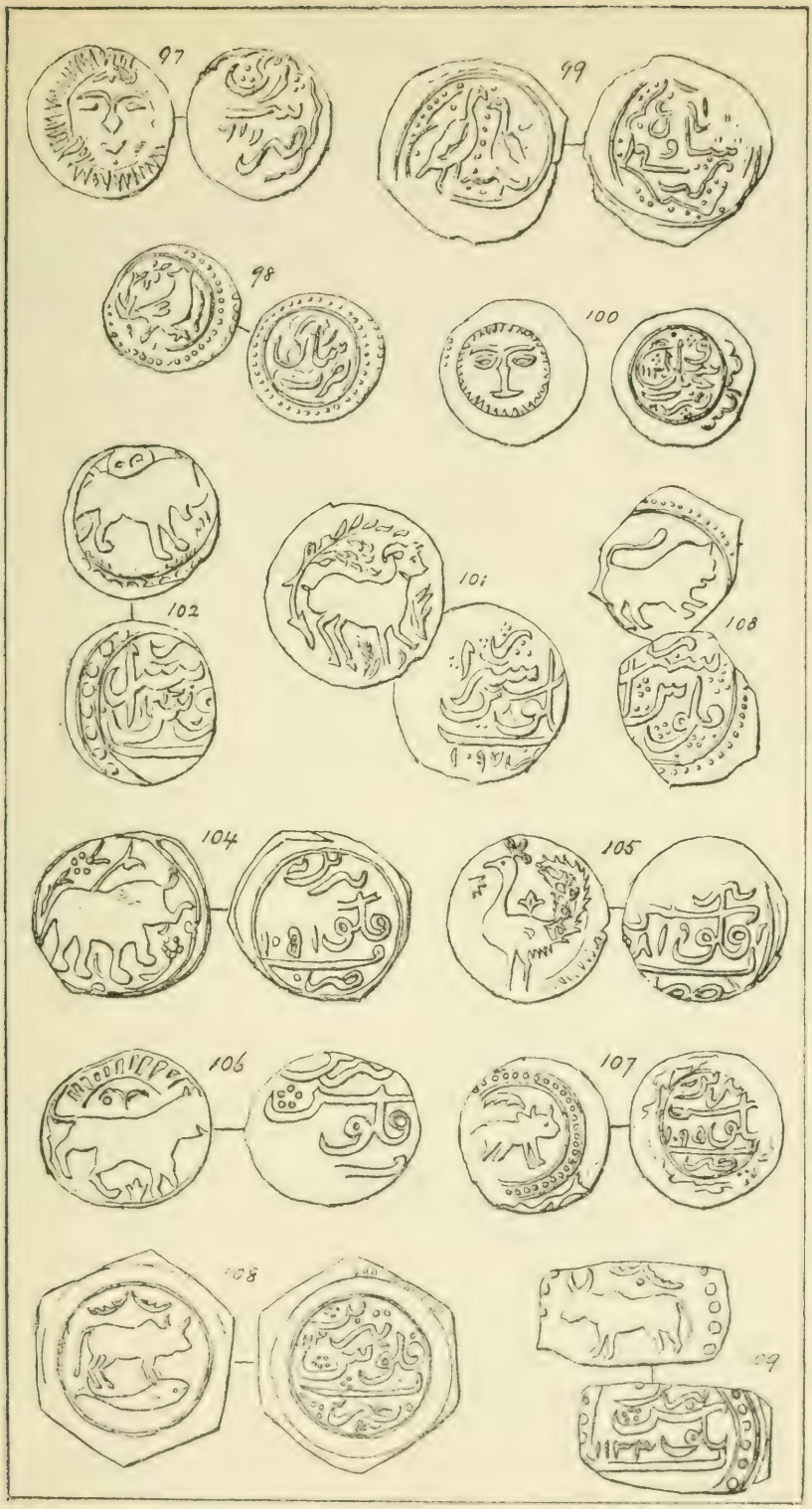
105 Peacock to left. ℞ تبريز فلو ضرب ٨١ ·
Tabriz falus zarb ٨١ - 1081 SP.94.

106 Lion and sun to right.
℞ Tabriz falus zarb SP 72

107 Bull to right
℞ Tabriz falus zarb ١٠٩٥ - 1095 N.20823

108 Bull and fish. ℞ Falus zarb Tabriz ١١١٢ - 1112 SP.92

109 Bull to left. ℞ Falus zarb Tabriz ١١٣٣ - 1133 N.20827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Persia.

TABRIZ cont^d

111 Lion and sun to left. ℞ ١١٢٤ فلوس ضرب تبريز
Falus zarb Tabriz 1124 DFH

112 Bull to right. ℞ Falus (zarb) Tabriz ١٣٤ 1134. S.P. 91

113 Lion and sun to left. ℞ ١١٧١ فلوس ضرب تبريز
Falus zarb Tabriz 1171 S.P. 75

114 Lion and sun to left.
℞ Falus zarb Tabriz S.P. 77

115 Lion and sun to right.
℞ Falus zarb Tabriz ١٣٩ = 1136 S.P. 74

116 Lion and sun to right. ℞ ١٢١٩ ضرب دار السلطنه تبريز
zarb dar al Sultaniah Tabriz 1219 =
"Struck at the seat of the Sultanate Tabriz 1219." DFH

117 Lion and sun to left. ℞ ١٢٢٤ = ضرب تبريز
Zarb Tabriz 1224 S.P. 78

118 Lion and sun to left.
℞ Zarb Tabriz ١٢٣٥ = 1235 S.P. 81

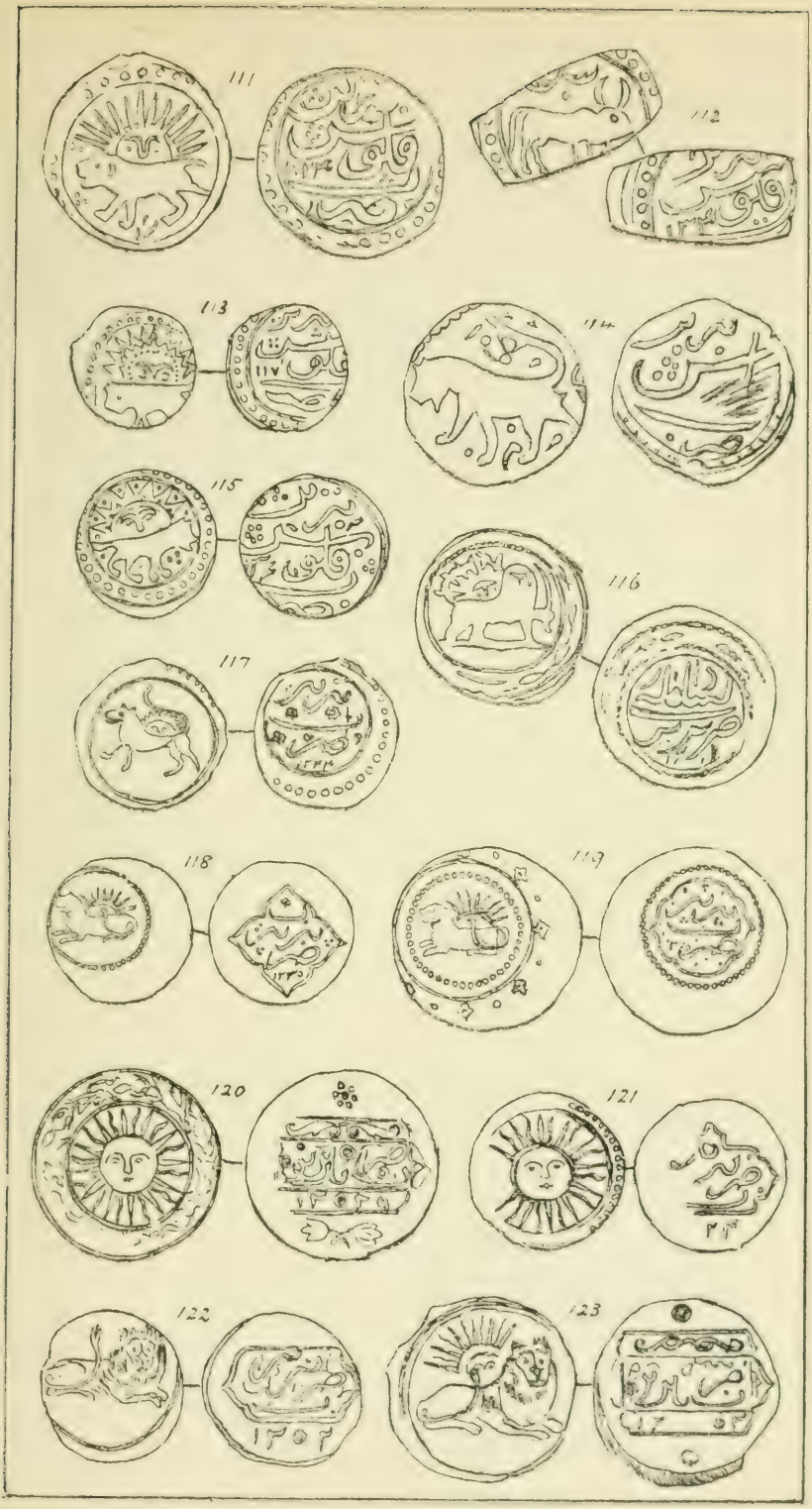
119 Similar reading but larger size. S.P. 80

120 Sunface.
℞ Zarb Tabriz ١٢٢٩ = 1229 S.P. 83

121 Sunface.
℞ Zarb Tabriz ٢٤ = 1224 S.P. 87

122 Lion seated to right.
℞ Zarb Tabriz ١٢٥٢ = 1252 DFH

123 Lion seated to right with sun behind his back
℞ Zarb Tabriz ١٢٥٢ = 1252 BM.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Persia.

TEHERAN. Capital of PERSIA

124 Lion and sun to left ℞ طهران فلوس = SP 121
Teheran falus.

125 Peacock to left. ۱۲۲۲ = 1222. ℞ ۱۲۲ طهران رایج = Teheran raij 122(2) = Teheran currency SP 123

126 Lion seizing stag. over heads ط = T for Teheran.
℞ ۱۱۴۳ فلوس ضرب طهران = Falus zarb Teheran 1143. SP 122

TABARISTAN.

127 Double eagle. ℞ فلوس طبرستان =
Falus Tabaristan BM.

128 Elephant and driver. ℞ ضرب طبرستان =
zarb Tabaristan. BM

129 Lion and sun to left.
℞ zarb Tabaristan BM.

130 Lion and sun to right.
℞ Falus Tabaristan BM.

TUI (?)

131 Elephant to left. ℞. فلوس ضرب توي =
Falus zarb Tui ? SP 100

URUMI. Prov. FARSISTAN

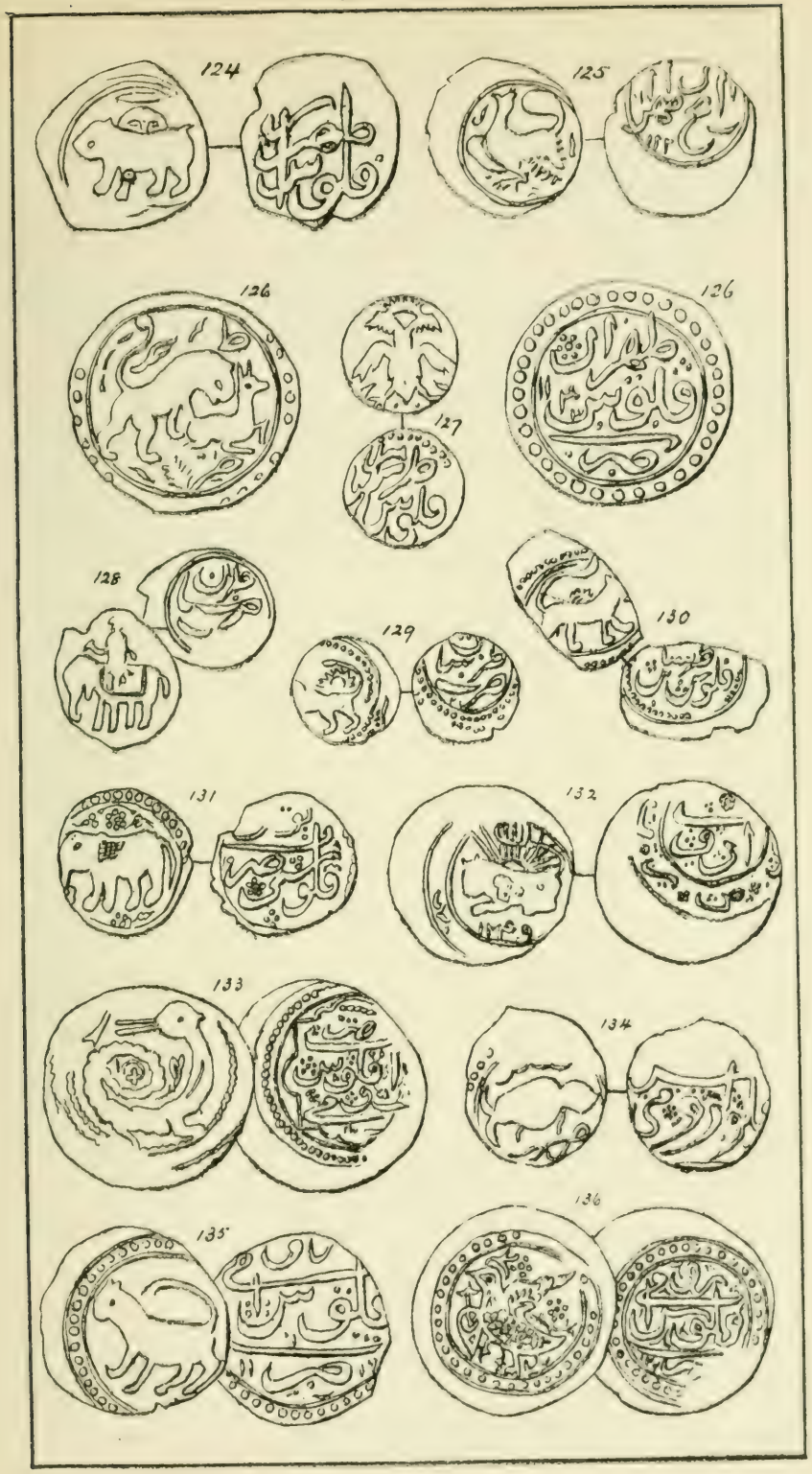
132 Lion and sun to left. ۱۲۴۹ = 1249. ℞. ارومي =
Srumi. Margin ف.ل.و.س ض.ر.ب Falus zarb SP 22

133 Dragon looking back. ℞ ضرب فلوس ارومي
zarb falus Urumi SP 23

134 Turtle to right. ℞ فلوس ارومي = Falus Srumi SP 25

135 Lion to right. ℞ zarb falus Srumi ۱۱۱۷ = 1117 DFH

136 Bird to left. ℞ ۱۲۲ فلوس ضرب ارومي
Srumi falus zarb 122x SP 24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Persia.

YAZD. Prov. FARSISTAN.

137 Sunface. Rx. فلوس ضرب يزد = Falus zarb Yazd DFH

138 Same reading both sides. فلوس ضرب يزد
Falus zarb Yazd. DFH

139 Lion to left. Rx ضرب يزد = zarb Yazd + fish SP

140 another one shewing the remainder of obverse SP
(These two coins were formerly read Tirce)

141 Lion and sun left.
Rx Fulus zarb Yazd SP.196

RAIJ or CURRENT COIN without mint.

142 جايز = Jaij = current.
Rx سنه ۱۰۹۵ = sanat 1095 DFH

143 Rosace + remains of former inscription
Rx رايج فلوس = Raij fulus ie. current coin BM

144 Sunface.
Rx رايج = Raij = current

IRAN The Persian name for PERSIA.

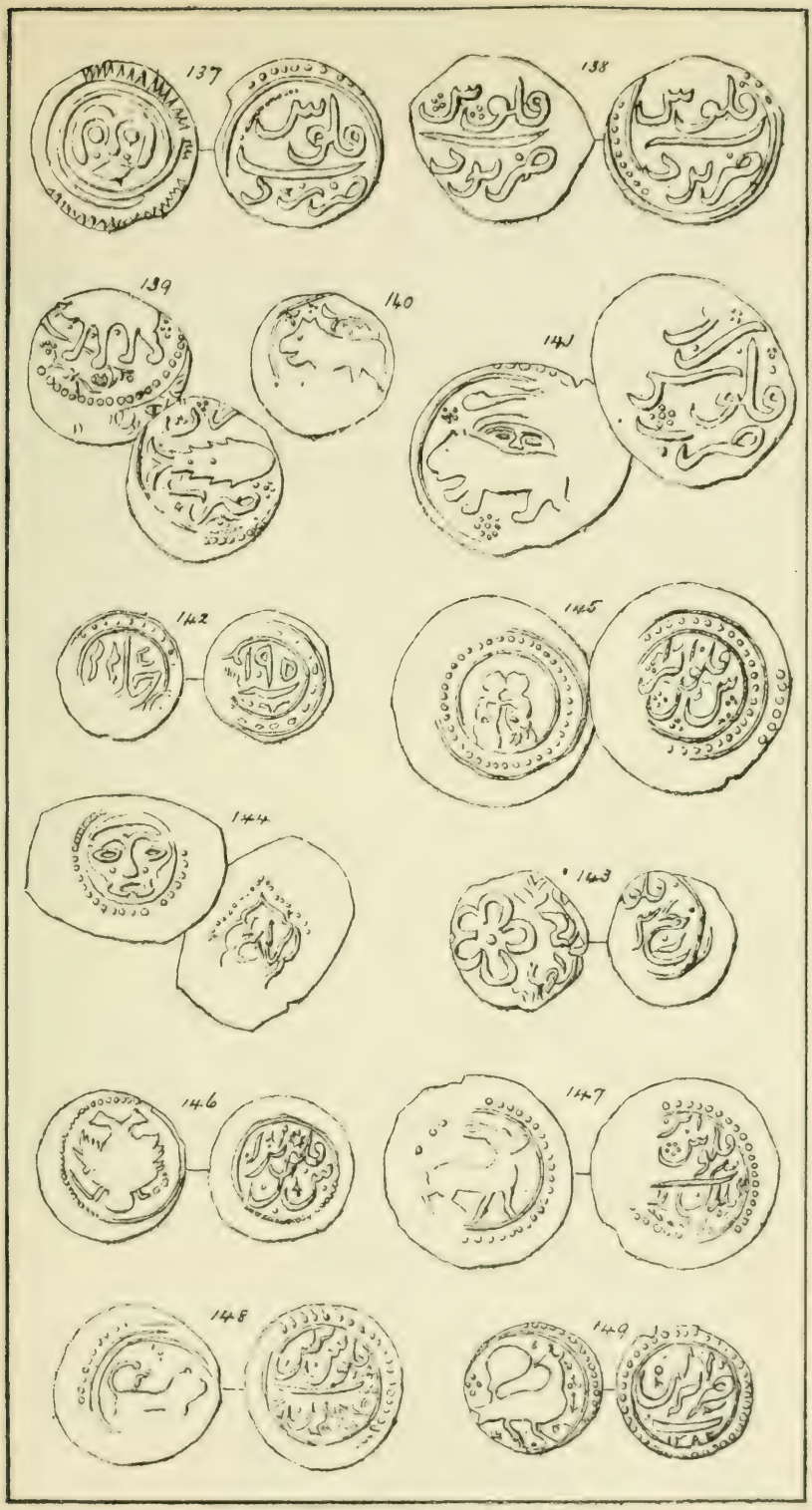
145 The zodiacal Gemini or twins
Rx ايران فلوس = Iran falus BM

146 Double eagle (? Russian arms)
Rx ايران فلوس = Iran falus BM

147 Ibex to right
Rx فلوس مملكت ايران = Fulus mumalik Iran =
Copper money of the Kingdom of Iran BM.

148 Lion and sun? to right.
Rx similar reading

149 Peacock. Rx ضرب ايران ۱۲۸۲ = zarb Iran 1282 BM.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Persia.

		IRAN. (The Kingdom) cont^{d}	
150		Lion rampant to left. Rx. ١٢٩ ايران فلوس Iran falus 126 x	SP1
151		Lion and sun to left. Rx ايران فلوس ٠ Iran falus	DFH
152		Similar with Iran falus in form of monogram.	WHV.
153	1 Shahi	Lion and sun to left. Rx In form of monogram فلوس رايج مملک محروسه ايران ٠ Falus raij mumalik mahrusah 'Iran = "Copper money current in the Kingdom of Iran"	DFH
154	2 "	As last but larger	DFH
155	½ "	Lion and sun to left. ١٢٧١ = 1271 Rx فلوس مملک ايران = Falus mumalik Iran "Copper money of the Kingdom of Iran"	
156	2 "	Similar but dated ١٢٧٣ = 1273	
157	1 "	do do ١٢٧٤ = 1274	
158		Surface in wreath. Rx = رايج ايران دينار Raij Iran ' dinar	
159	25 Dinar (Pul)	Ob. as last. Rx رايج مملک ايران ٢٥ دينار Raij mumalik Iran 25 dinar. = 25 dinar current in the Kingdom of Iran.	
160	50 Dinar (Shahi)	Ob as 158 at bottom date ١٢٩٩ = 1299. Rx Raij mumalik Iran ٥٠ = 50 dinar	
161	100 Dinar (2 Shahis)	Ob as 158 at bottom طهران = Teheran Rx Raij mumalik Iran صد = sad = 50 dinar 1300 below	
162	200 Dinar	Ob as 158 with Teheran below. Rx. Raij mumalik Iran ٢٠٠ = 200 dinar	DFH
163	50 Dinar	Lion and sun to left ١٣١٩ = 1319 - wreathed Rx Raij mumalik Iran 50 dinar as No 160	NKL.
164	100 Dinar	As last. but 100 dinar (١٠٠ دينار) on Rx	NKL

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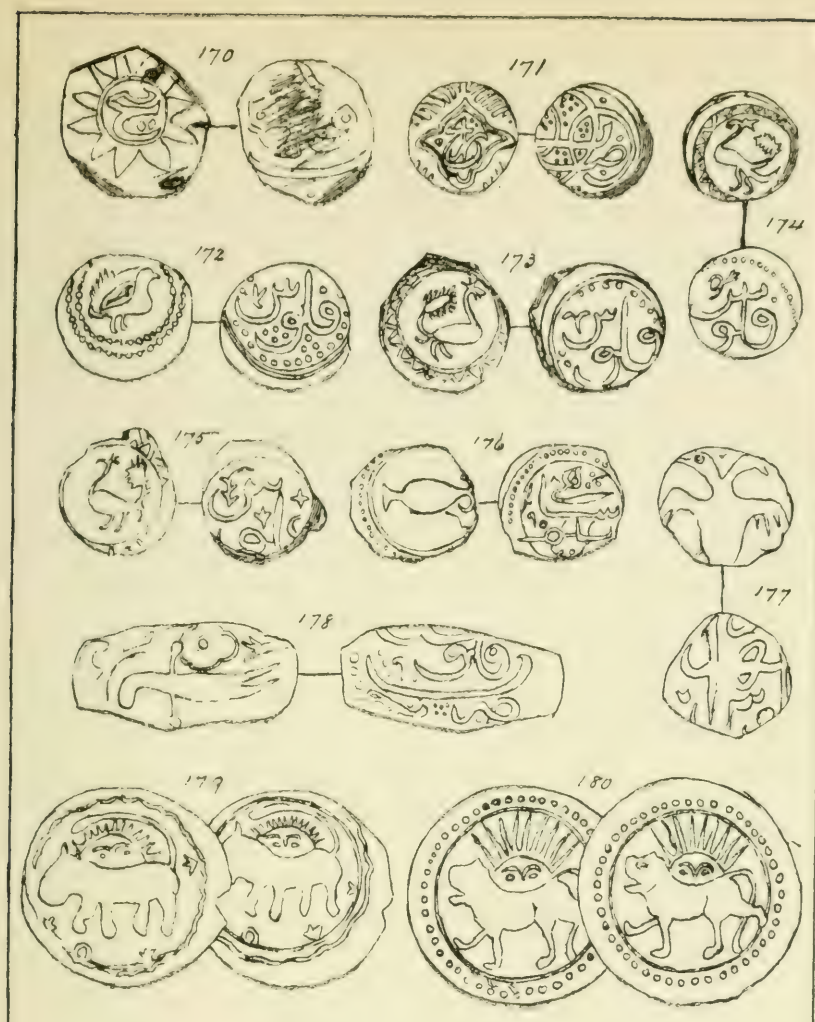
Doubtful Persian or Afghan mints

170		Restruck coin with monogram ? ﺭﺍﺝ · Raj. in centre of sunrays ℞ Blurred	DFH
171		Tughra or monogram ﺭﺍﺝ · Raj · Current ℞ . . . . ضرب = Zarb	DFH
172		Peacock to right. ℞ ٩ فلوس - Falus	DFH
173		Peacock to right ℞ ٢ فلوس - Falus	DFH
174		Peacock to left. ℞ ٥ فلوس - Falus	DFH
175		Peacock to left. ℞ ٤ فلوس - Falus	WHY
176	½ Shahi ?	Urn or fish ? ℞ نيم شاهى : Nim (half) Shahi ?	DFH
177		Double eagle ℞ . . . . فلوس · Falus . . .	BM
178		Two-bladed sword to right. ℞ ٦ . . . ضرب فلوس · Zarb falus . . . 6	BM
179		Lion to left with sunface above its body ℞ Exactly as obverse	BM
180		Another variety of lion and sunface ℞ Exactly as obverse	BM.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In localising these, and also the coins of neighbouring states, little attention need be paid by the collector to the designs on the obverse. The signs of the zodiac, the lion and sun, a lion alone and many other devices are in frequent use over all this region and consequently afford no clue to the place where the coin was struck. The habit also of stamping their new design upon their neighbours' coins as well as their own old ones causes great confusion, the curious legends thus found and distorted appearance of the device thus formed upon them being due to this practice. The only sure proof of the correct placing of a coin lies in one's ability to identify (and if possible read) the mint name

Many of the mints in former use by Persia are to be found amongst those of the states on the borders as existing at the present; and forcibly point to the terrible struggle for mastery between them at various periods, before Persia was driven back and confined to its present boundaries -

History of Afghanistan.

The history proper of Afghanistan begins with the advent of Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1747 who seized the moment when Persia was disturbed by the assassination of Nadir Shah to effect the independence of his country, and to make it one of the most powerful kingdoms in the East. He founded the Durrani dynasty, and was succeeded by Timur, who died 1793 and left the crown to be fought for by his three sons. Of these Zaman first succeeded in obtaining supreme power, but was dethroned by his half brother Mahmud who in turn was compelled to abdicate (1823) by an insurrection of the Afghan chiefs. Dost Muhammad the most powerful of these chiefs (founder of the Barakzai dynasty) made himself master of Kabul and Ghazni and was recognized as virtual ruler. Shah Shuja the legitimate sovereign was expelled, and lived as a stipendiary on the British government at Ludhiana, The close relations subsisting between Dost Muhammad and Russia induced the British to enter into an alliance with Shah Shuja with the object of replacing him on the throne (1838) War was declared against Dost Muhammad, a strong force under General Burnes advanced and reaching Kandahar formally seated Shah Shuja on the throne. Dost Muhammad surrendered and the country was thought to be finally conquered. The British force took up quarters at Kabul but in the winter of 1841 when help from India was cut off they were forced to evacuate the country, and during their retreat through the Khyber pass the whole host of men, women and children numbering 15,000, were massacred one man alone escaping. After the Afghans were routed

by a retributory British force Shah Shuja again reigned at Kabul but the following year 1842 he was assassinated, and with the expulsion of his son Fath Jang a few months later the Durrani dynasty came to an end (1842) Dost Muhammad again ascended the throne, this time unmolested and the consolidation of his empire occupied his energies till his death in 1863 He was succeeded by his third son Shere Ali, but two of the latter's elder brothers again plunged the country into a civil war After much turmoil which lasted five years Shere Ali firmly secured his position as Amir aided by British arms and money. In 1878 trouble began between Shere Ali and the British in consequence of the former refusing to accept a British Resident at Kabul Afghanistan was invaded by the British, followed by the flight and death of the Amir, the accession of Yakub Khan, the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the members of the British mission at Kabul the occupation of the country, and the abdication of the Amir (1879). Subsequently Abder Rahman Khan was proclaimed Amir, and the British forces having totally defeated the Afghan army under Ayub Khan and seated Abder Rahman firmly in the government, withdrew from Afghan territory in April 1881 (Oracle Encyclopedia abridged)

Rulers of Afghanistan.

	DURRANI A.H	BARAKZAI A.H	A.D
Ahmad Shah Durrani	1160		1747
Timur Shah	1187		1773
Zaman Shah	1207		1793
Shuja ul mulk (Shah Shuja)	1216		1801
Mahmud Shah	1216		1801
Shuja (second reign)	1218		1803
Mahmud (second reign)	1224-45		1809-29
Ali Shah at Kabul	1233		1817
Ayyub Shah at Kashmir & Peshawur	1233		1817
Dost Muhammad at Kabul & Kandahar		1239-55	1823-39
Kamran at Herat	1245-58		1829-42
Sultan Muhammad at Peshawur	1247	1247-9	1831-3
Shuja (third reign)	1255		1839
Kohandil Khan at Kandahar		1256-67	1840-1
Fath Jang at Kabul	1258		1842
Dost (second reign) Kabul Kandahar Herat & Balkh		1258-80	1842-63
Kohandil (again) at Kandahar		1273-8	1856-61
Shere Ali Kabul & Kandahar		1280-3	1863-6
Muhammad Afzal. Kabul & Balkh		1283	1866
Muhammad Azam. Kabul Balkh & Kandahar		1283-4	1866-7
Shere Ali (again) Kabul Kandahar Herat and Balkh		1285-96	1868-78
Yakub Khan all		1296	1878
Wali Shere Ali at Kandahar		1297	1879
Wali Muhammad at Kabul		1297	1879
Abder Rahman all		1298	1880
Muhammad Ishak (Balkh)		1306	1888
Habibullah Khan all		1319	1901

Afghanistan.

BALKH.

1 Scimitar ضرب = Zarb

℞ ١٢٢ بلخ = Balkh 122 - BM

2 Two scimitars and pediment forming together a heart shaped ornament.

℞ ضرب ام البلد بلخ ١٢٢٨ =

Zarb amal balad Balkh 1228

Struck in the mother of cities Balkh 1228. B.M

3 Variety of the last with a different pediment and bearing date ٣٣ = 1233 BM.

4 another dated - ٣٤ = 1234 BM

5 do do do ? B.M

7 فلوس ١٢٩٥ = Falus 1295 B.M.

℞ Lion to right بلخ ١٢٩٥ = Balkh 1295

8 فلوس - Falus BM.

℞ Lion to left بلخ ١٢٩٥ = Balkh 1295.

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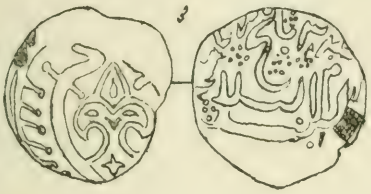
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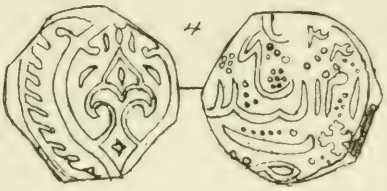
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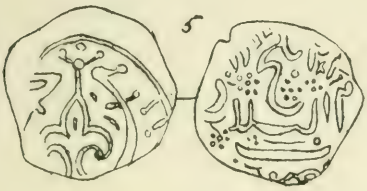
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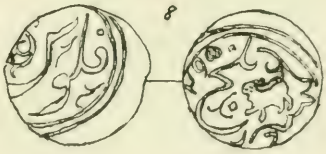
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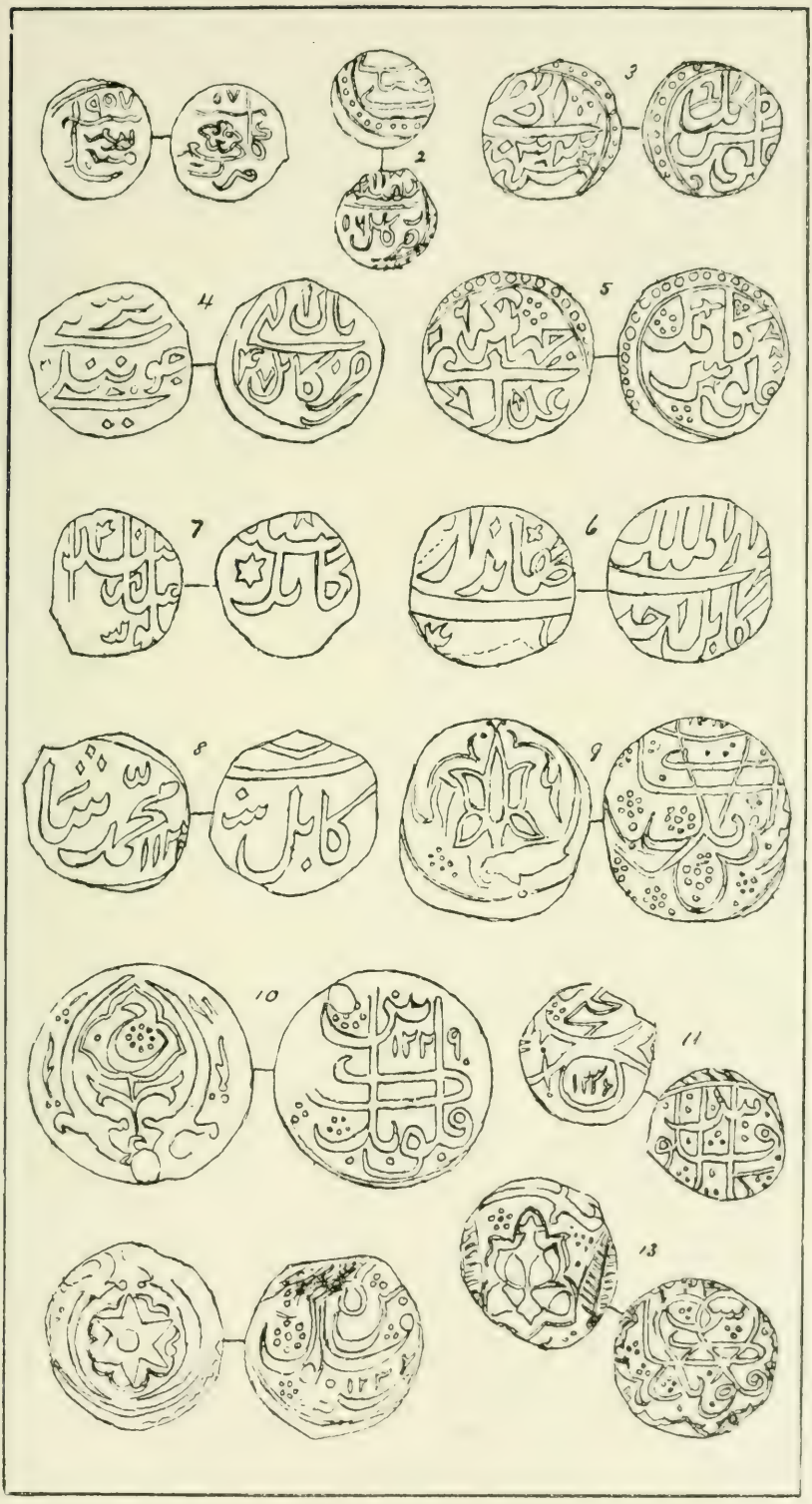
Afghanistan.

		KABUL - Kabul
		MOGUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN.
		HUMAYUN. 937 - 963 AH
1		سنة ٩٥٧ sanat 957.
		R a flower . ٥٧ ضرب كابل سنة = Zarb Kabul year 57. BM
2		
		R . ٥٦ ضرب كابل Zarb Kabul - 56 - BM.
		AKBAR. 936 - 1014 AH
3		سنة الهى ٣٣ = Sanat Ilahi 33 i.e 996 AH
		R كابل فلوس = Kabul falus Rod
4	4 Tanka	چو تنكه اكبر شاهى = Chau tanka Akbar shahi
		R ضرب كابل ابان الهى ٤٧ . Zarb Kabul aban ilahi 47
		Struck at Kabul month Aban 47th year of Ilahi. Rod
		JAHANGIR 1014 - 1037 AH.
5		جهانگيرى ٦ عدل - Jahangiri 6 adl
		Jahangir 6th year of reign - just (weight) Rod
		R كابل فلوس = Kabul falus
		JAHANDAR. 1124 A.H.
6		جهاندار شاه فلوس ٣ (١١٢) = Jahandar shahi falus 3 (112)
		R دار الملك ضرب كابل احد . Dar al mulk zarb Kabul ahd -
		Struck at Kabul, the seat of the King, first (year) Rod
		AURUNGZEB 1069 - 1118 AH
7		٤٠ سنة مبارك جلوس = 40 sanat mubarak jalus
		40th year of the blessed accession.
		R سنة كابل (١١٠)٨ = Sanat (110)8 Kabul Rod
		MUHAMMAD SHAH 1131 - 1161 AH
8		محمد شاه ١١٣٥ . Muhammad Shah 1135
		ضرب كابل سنة . Zarb Kabul sanat - (year) Rod
		DURRANI RULERS
9		Flower ? R كابل فلوس ١٢١٨ ? . Kabul falus 1218 ? BM
10		ح within flower and two swords
		R كابل فلوس ١٢٢٩ . Kabul falus 1229 BM.
11		محمد (Muhammad) above two swords ١٢٢٦ - 1236



Afghanistan

		كابل فلوس = Kabul falus	BM
12		Star between two swords	
		℞ كابل فلوس سنة ١٢٣٦ · Kabul falus sanat 1236	BM.
13		Flower between two leaves with sword above	
		℞ كابل فلوس ١٢٣٤ · Kabul falus 1234	BM
		BARAKZAIS rulers	
14		Flower entwining sword pointed to left	
		℞ كابل فلوس ١٢٥٤ · Kabul falus 1254	BM
15		Flower entwining sword pointed to left	
		℞ كابل فلوس · Kabul falus	BM
16		Flower entwining sword pointed to left	
		℞ كابل فلوس ١٢٥٠ · Kabul falus 125x	BM
17		The same but larger undated	BM
18		" " " dated ١٢٥x = 125x	BM.
19		Leaf with الراج ١٢٥٤ · Raij 1254 (currency) Large sword	
		℞ Monogram كابل فلوس = Kabul falus	BM.
20		Leaf between two swords ℞ كابل فلوس ٣٥	
		Kabul falus 35 !	BM
21		Two swords between two leaves ℞ كابل ضرب فلوس	
		Falus zarb Kabul (struck on an earlier coin)	BM
22		A double or treble struck coin with leaves ℞ on ⊘	
		℞ containing the usual zarb falus Kabul - WH	
23		Flower ℞ كابل فلوس ١٢٥٠ · Kabul falus 125x	BM
24		Flower ℞ similar dated 1254	BM
25		Similar undated	BM
26		Flower between two swords ℞ Kabul falus	BM
27		do do	
		℞ كابل فلوس ١٢٥٤ · Kabul falus 1254	BM
28		Similar to last but dated (12)58 (١٢٥٨)	BM.

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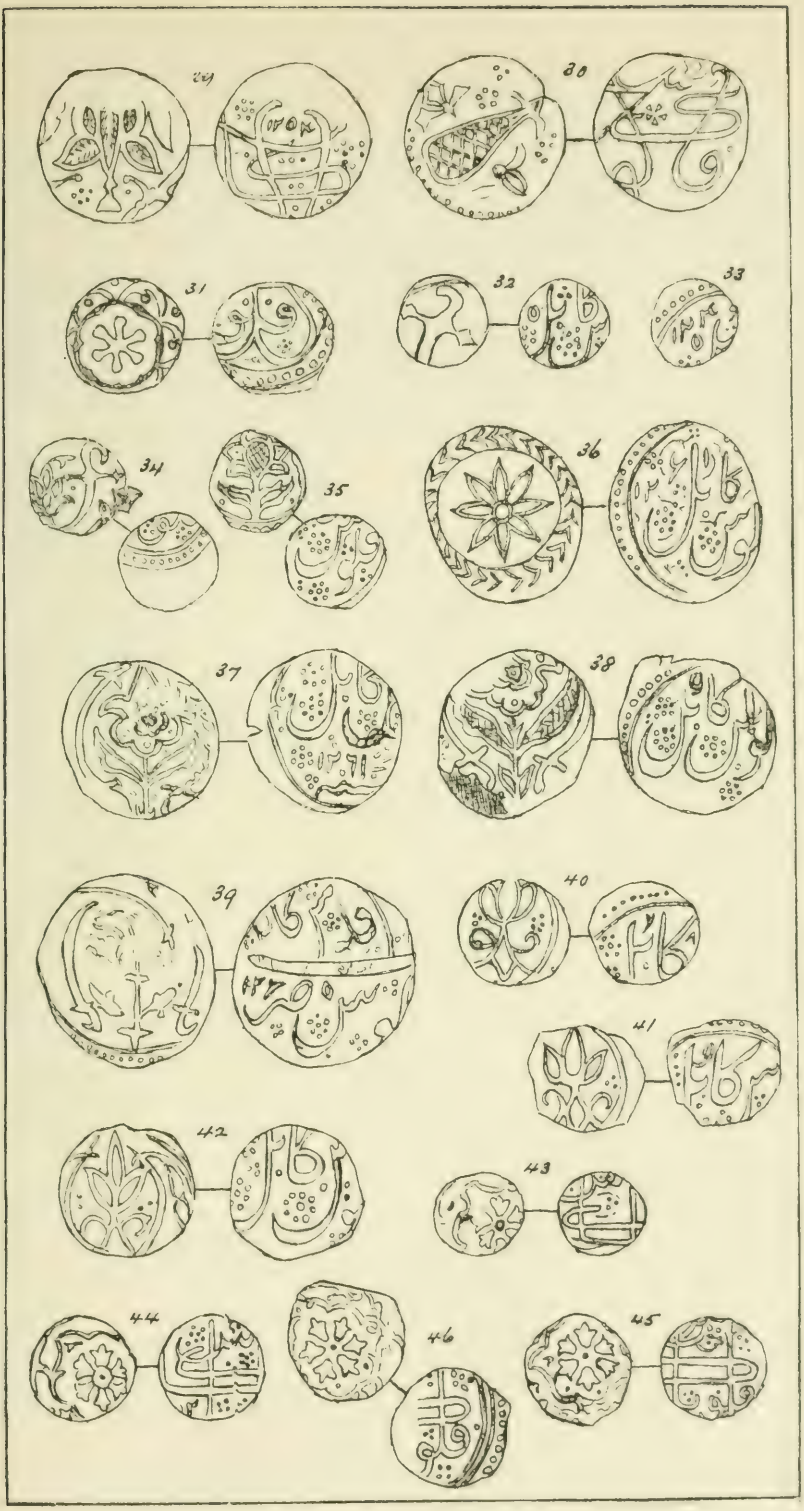
Afghanistan.

29		Flower between two swords (as last.)
		℞ ۱۲۵۴ کابل فلوس · Kabul falus 1254 BM
30		Leaf? between two flowers?
		℞ کابل فلوس · Kabul falus BM
31		Star or daisy within arabesque
		℞ کابل فلوس ؟ - Kabul falus BM.
32		Sword handle
		℞ کابل فلوس ٥ - Kabul falus BM
33		Another shewing the whole of the date BM.
		(Both of these coins are nearly ¼ inch thick)
34		Similar to No 14 but different reverse BM.
35		Flower ℞ کابل فلوس ؟ · Kabul ? falus BM.
36		Star or flower within ornamental border
		℞ ۱۲۶۱ کابل فلوس · Kabul falus 1261 BM.
37		Flower with two leaves between two swords
		℞ سنه ۱۲۶۱ کابل فلوس · Kabul falus sanat 1261 · BM
38		Another similar but undated - both dble struck BM
39		Another double struck coin with date ۱۲۷۰ - 1265
		and ضرب فلوس کابل - Zarb falus Kabul BM
40		Flower ℞ کابل ۶۸ · Kabul (1268 BM
41		another with part of فلوس - falus 9 (1269?) BM.
42		another similar but larger BM
43		Six petalled flower within cartouche
		℞ کابل فلوس · Kabul falus BM
44		similar but larger BM
45		another as last BM
46		another still larger BM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Afghanistan

47		Two bladed sword and four stars.
		℞ ۷ كابل فلوس - Kabul falus (12)16 x WHK
48		
		℞ ۵۲ ضرب كابل - Zarb Kabul (12?)52 BM
49		Flowers: ℞ Centre °
		Round كابل دار السلطنة - Dar al sallanah Kabul
		The seal of the Sultanat Kabul BM
50		°
		℞ كابل فلوس - Kabul falus BM
51		?
		℞ ۱۲۶۱ كابل - Kabul 1261
52		Two swords + flower H.W.
		℞ Another variety of the "Kabul falus" monogram
53		Sword, point to right surrounded with flowers
		℞ كابل فلوس - Kabul falus H.W.
54	Paisa	Durbar hall with throne ۱۳۰۹ يك پيسه = Ek paisa 1309
		℞ ضرب دار السلطنة كابل = Zarb dar al Sultanat Kabul = Struck at the seal of the Sultanat Kabul
55	"	As last but date ۱۳۱۷ = 1317 on ℞
56	"	As last with ۳۶ = 36 above the value.
		℞ Exactly like 55

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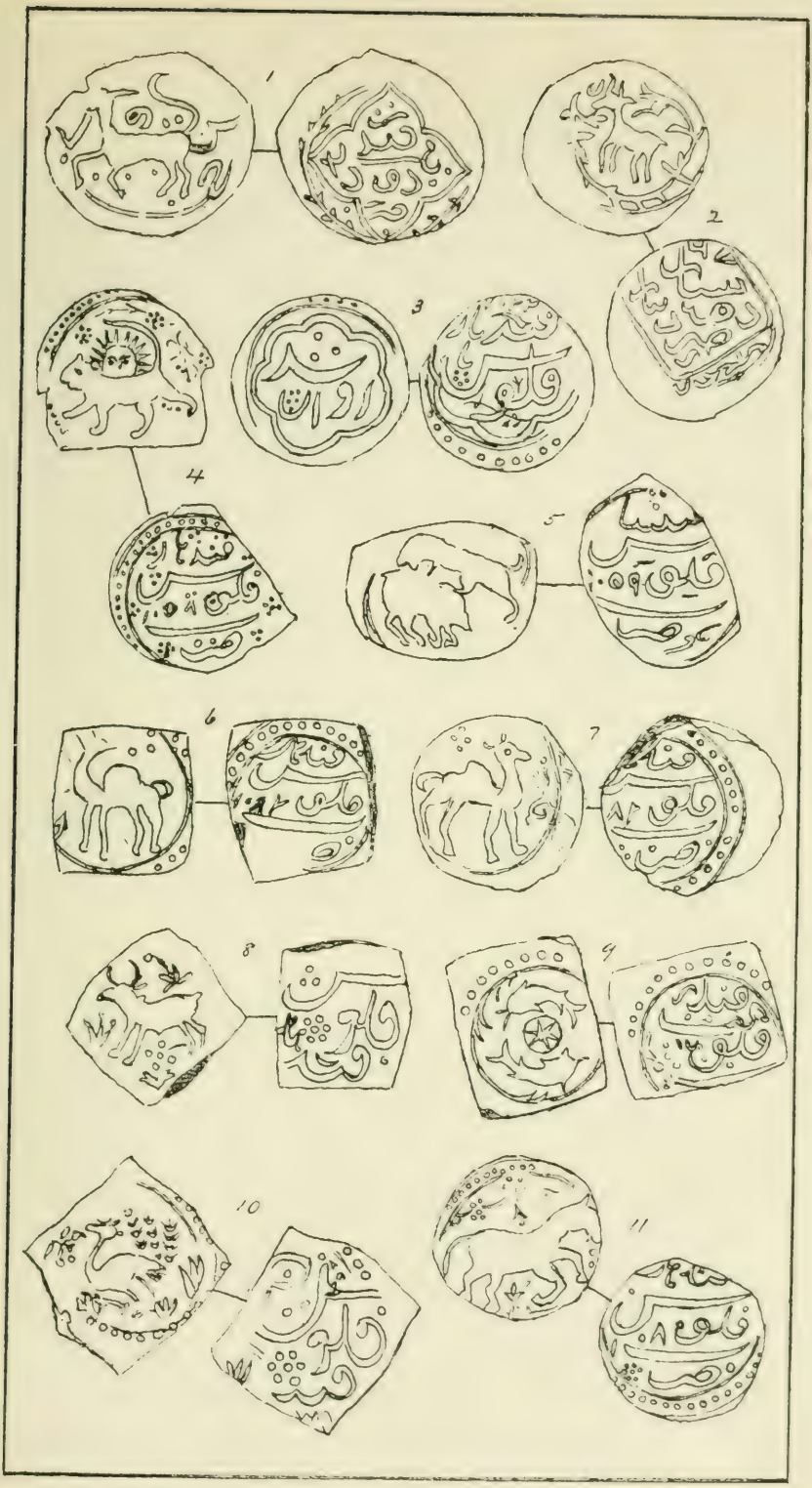
Afghanistan.

		KANDAHAR - Kandahar - Ahmadshahy
1	2 Dinar	Antelope to left. سنة ٩٥٧ = Sanat (year) 957 Rx قندهار دو دنار ضرب Kandahar dow dinar zarb BM 145
2		Similar but without date BM 149
3		سُد روان = Shad rawan = It became current. Rx ١٠٢٢ قند هار فلوس 1022 Kandahar fulus (Rodgers Mogul)
4		Lion and sun to left Rx قند هار فلوس ١٠٥٨ ضرب Kandahar falus zarb 1058 BM. 131
5		Lion seizing stag Rx قند هار فلوس ١٠٥٩ ضرب Kandahar falus zarb 1059 BM. 137
6		Dromedary to left Rx قند هار فلوس ١٠٨٢ ضرب Kandahar falus zarb 1082 BM. 140
7		Dromedary to right Rx قند هار فلوس ١٠٨٢ ضرب Kandahar falus zarb 1082 BM. 142
8		Stag to left Rx فلوس قند هار Falus Kandahar BM. 144
9		Two fishes and star Rx قند هار فلوس ضرب Kandahar falus zarb BM. 152
10		Peacock to left Rx فلوس قند (هار) Falus Kandahar BM. 150
11		Horse galloping to right Rx قند هار فلوس ١٠٨٠ ضرب Kandahar falus zarb 1080 BM. 138

All the coins above were struck when Kandahar was under Persian rule with the exception of No 3 which was issued by the great Mogul Emperor of India Shah Jahangir clearly shewing that this province formed part of his empire at the period of 1022 AH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Afghanistan.

KANDAHAR under Persia cont.d

12 Horse galloping to left. Rx قند هار فلوس ۱۰۸۰ ضرب
Kandahar falus zarb 1080 BM.134

13 Lion and sun to left. Rx قند هار فلوس ۱۰۸۵ ضرب
Kandahar falus zarb 1085 BM.134

14 Lion to left. Rx قند هار فلوس ۱۰۸۶ ضرب
Kandahar falus zarb 1086 BM.135

15 Two bladed sabre of Ali, known by the name of Zu'l-fikar to right. Rx قند هار فلوس ضرب
Kandahar falus zarb BM.156

16 Lion and sun to right. Rx قند هار ۱۱۰۷ فلوس ضرب
Falus zarb Kandahar 1108 BM.183

17 Flower Rx Sabre to left. قند هار ضرب
Kandahar zarb BM.157

18 Flower Rx Sabre to left. قند هار ضرب ؟
Kandahar zarb ...? DFH

19 Sabre to right. Rx قند (هار) فلوس ضرب
Kandahar falus zarb BM.158

20 as last but smaller BM.157

DURRANI rulers

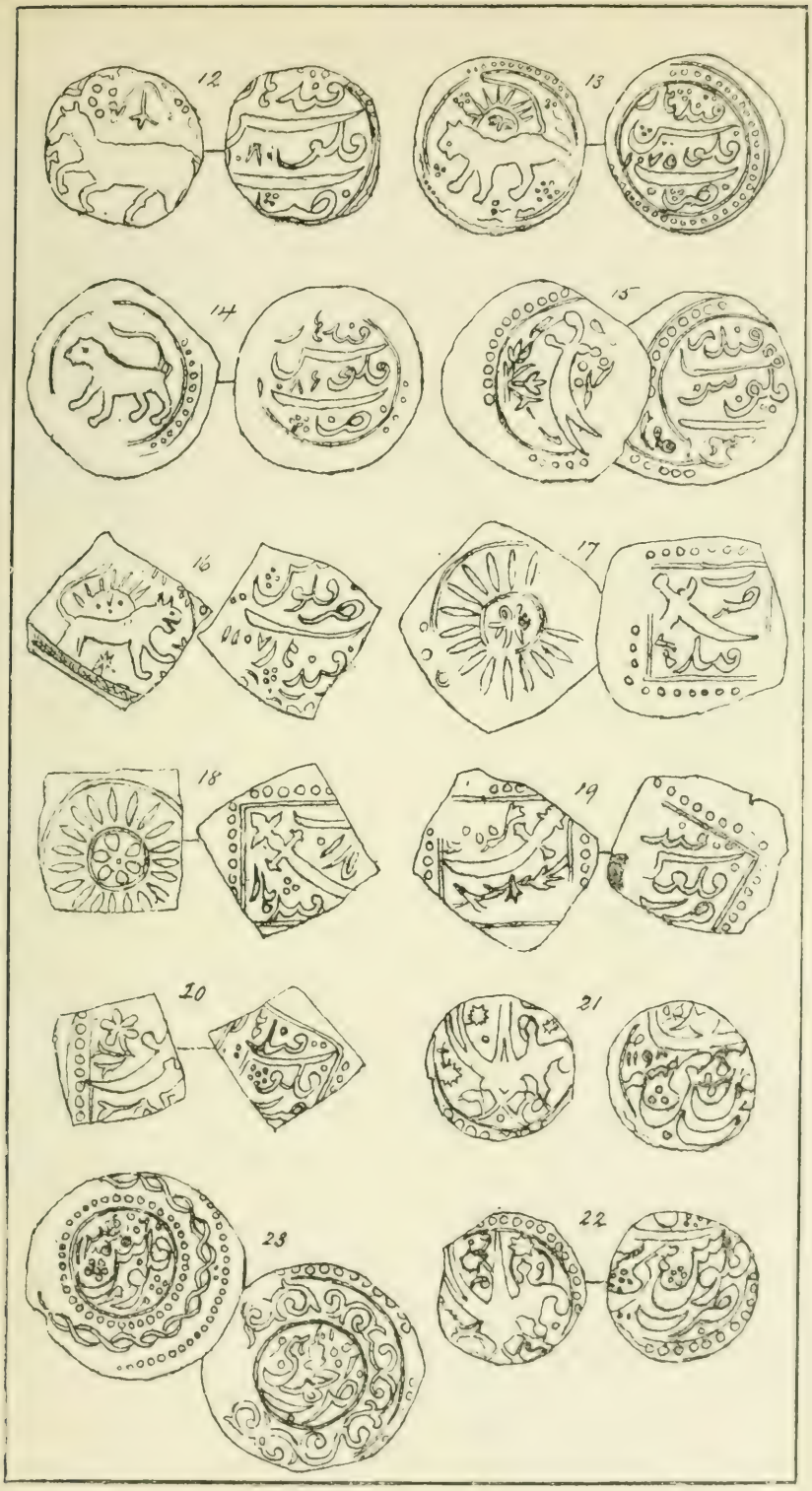
21 Two bladed sabre & scabbard ? to right.
Rx احمد شاهی فلوس ضرب ۱۱۹۷
Ahmadshahi falus zarb 1198 BM.

22 same coin with different position of die BM

23 فلوس ۱۲۵۵ - Falus 1255
Rx ضرب احمد شاهی - zarb Ahmadshahy.
Struck at Ahmadshahy i.e Kandahar BM.

DURRANI and BARAKZAI rulers

As it is doubtful as to which dynasty many of the remaining coins belong I have grouped them together under the above heading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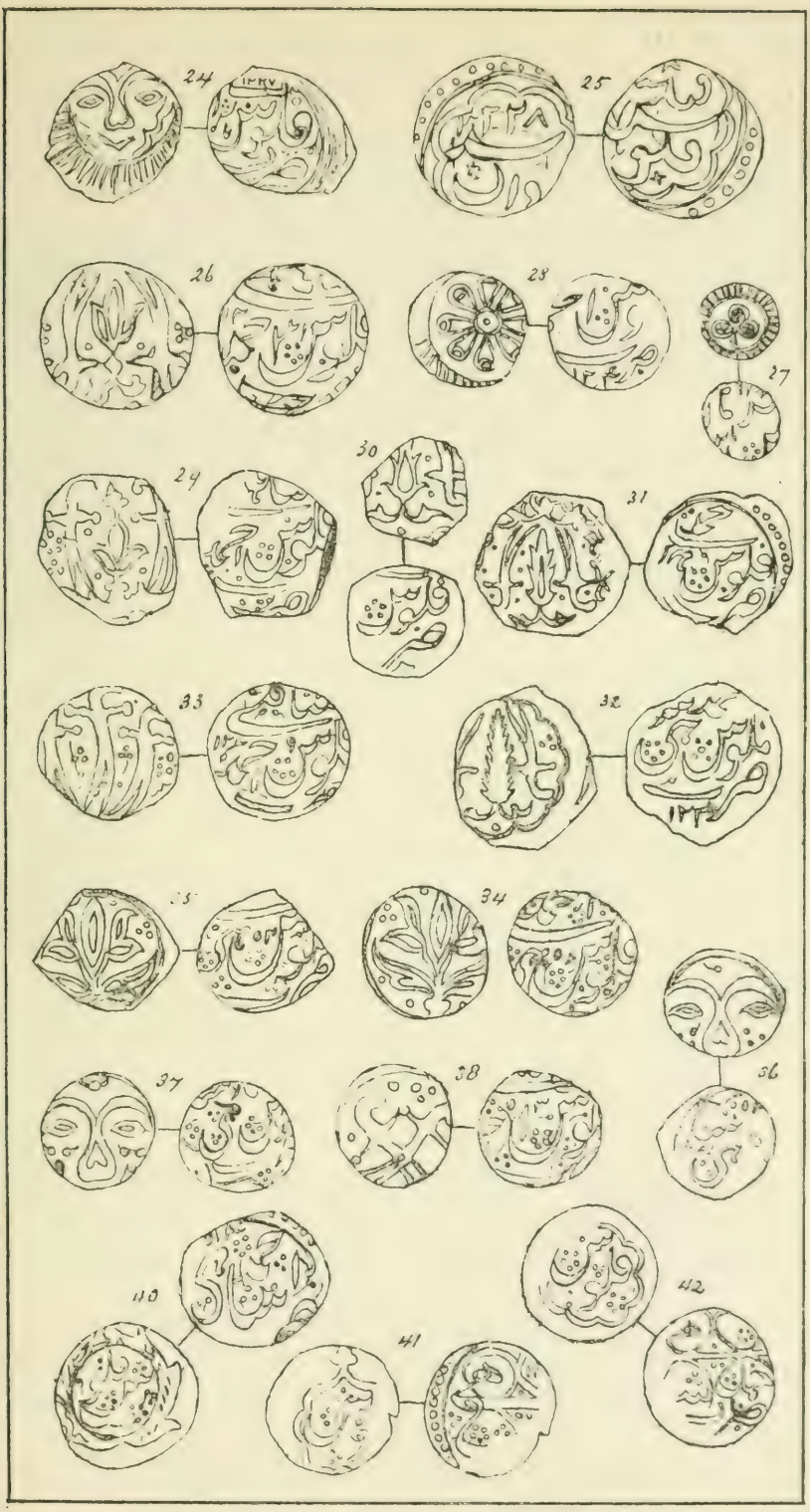
Afghanistan:

24		Surface. Wrongly attributed. see Herat. 9.
		℞ Zarb falus Herat. 1227 BM.
25		شد اراوان ۱۲۲۸ = Shad rawan (became current) 1228
		℞ قند ہار فلوس = Kandahar falus BM.
26		Flower between two double bladed swords
		℞ ۱۲۴۱ ضرب فلوس احمد شاہی = Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1241 B.M.
27		Trefoil flower ℞ قند ہار فلوس = Kandahar falus. BM.
28		Eight leaved flower ℞ ۱۲۴۰ ضرب فلوس احمد (شاہی)
		Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1240 B.M.
29		Flower between two swords ℞ as last undated BM
30		Leaf between two swords ℞ do BM
31		As last but larger BM.
32		Similar ℞ ۱۲۴۰ ضرب فلوس احمد شاہی
		Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1240 BM
33		Three swords ℞ ۱۲۴۹ ضرب فلوس احمد شاہ
		Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1249 BM
34		Large flower ℞ (۱۲)۵۲ ضرب فلوس احمد شاہی
		Zarb falus Ahmadshahy (12)52 DFH
35		Similar BM.
36		Surface: ℞ ۱۲۵۳ ضرب فلوس احمد شاہی
		Zarb falus Ahmadshahy (12)53 BM
37		Similar (date off coin) BM
38		Two double bladed swords crossed
		℞ (۱۲)۵۴ ضرب فلوس احمد (شاہ) BM
39		see page 169 as last, but larger BM
40		Ornamental cartouche فلوس = Falus
		℞ ۱۲(۵۴) ضرب احمد شاہی
		Zarb Ahmadshahy (12) 54 BM.
41		Different cartouches فلوس = Falus
42		℞ Elegant arabesque formed with the words
		احمد شاہ and ضرب Zarb below.
		BM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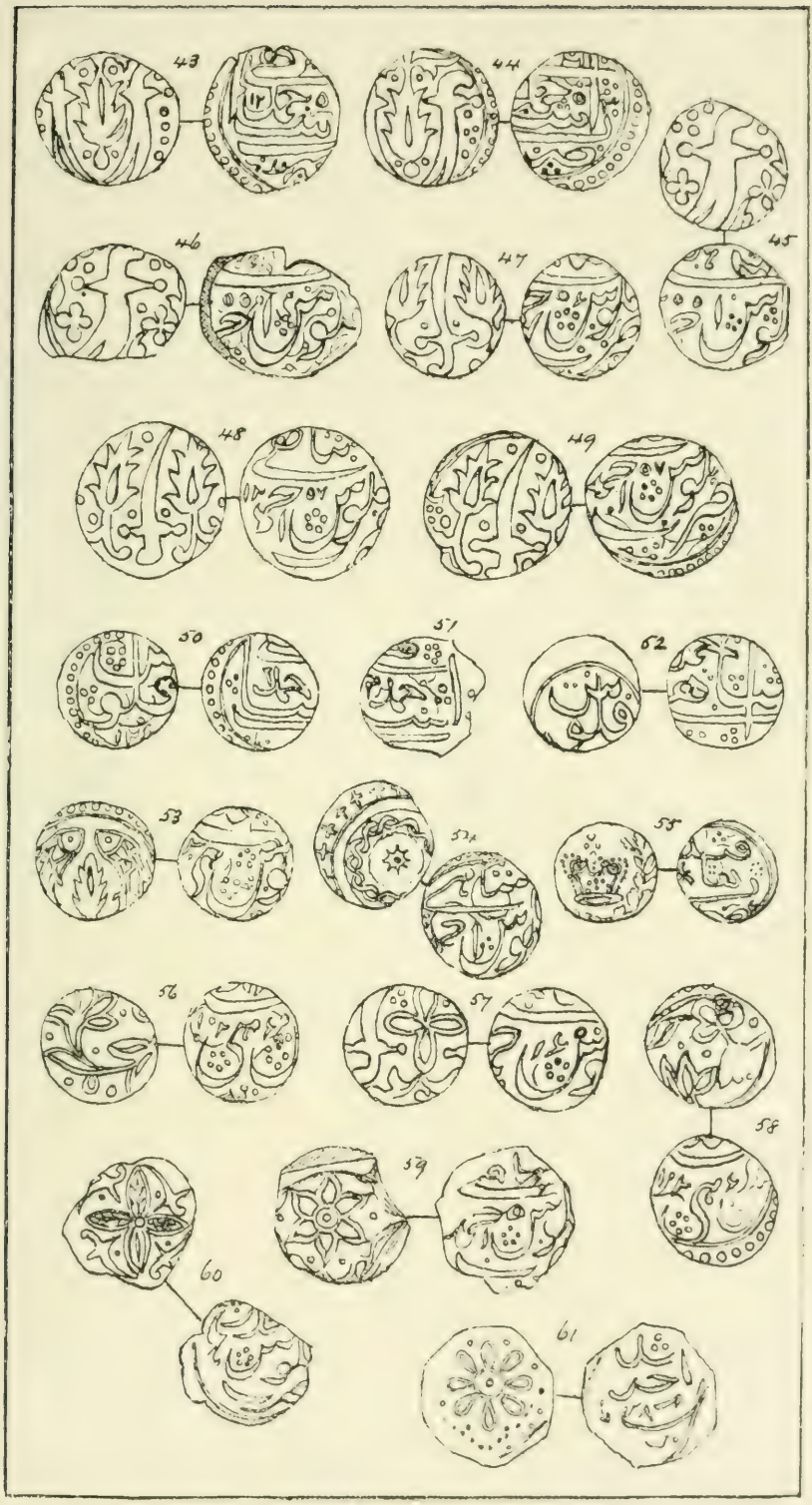
Afghanistan

43		Leaf between two swords ضرب احمد شاه ـــ ۱۲۵۰ ع Zarb Ahmadshahy 125- x DFH
44		The same, shewing completed date ۵۴ (12)54 BM
45		Two bladed sword ع ۱۲۵۵ ضرب فلوس احمد شاهی DFH Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1255
46		Same as last WHV
47		Sword between two leaves ع as no 45 but. dated ۵۶ (12)56 BM
48		Sword between two leaves. ع ۱۲۵۷ ضرب فلوس احمد شاه Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1257 BM
49		Another DFH
50		۱۲۶- فلوس = Falus 126- ع احمد شاهی - Ahmadshahy BM
51		Shews another part of the same die BM
52		فلوس - Falus ع احمد شاه - Ahmadshahy BM
53		Leaf between two fish ع فلوس احمد شاهی - Falus Ahmadshahy 3 BM
54		Star with arabesque border ع as last B.M
55		BRITISH OCCUPATION. Imperial crown ع ۶ ضرب قندهار = Zarb Kandahar 6 BM.
56		Flower on stem ع ۱۲۶۵ فلوس احمد شاهی Falus Ahmadshahy 1265 BM.
57		Flower between swords ع as last. BM.
58		Flower ع ۱۲۶- (126x) Bm
59		variety ع ۵ ضرب فلوس احمد شاهی Zarb falus Ahmadshahy. 5 BM
60		Four petalled flower and four swords ع ضرب فلوس قندهار Zarb falus Kandahar DFH
61		Eight leaved ornament. (see no 28) ع similar to last. BM.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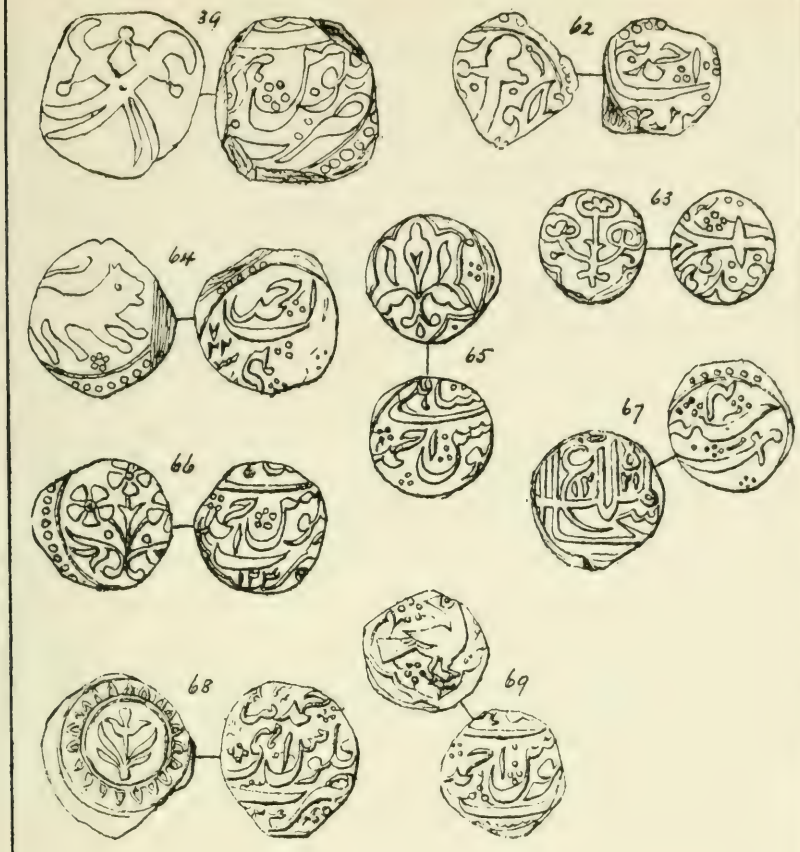
Afghanistan

39		Two double-bladed swords crossed ℞ ضرب فلوس احمد شاهی Zarb falus Admadshahy. DFH
62		Sword and leaves ℞ احمد شاهی ۲ Ahmadshahy 2 DFH
63		Three flowers on one stem ℞ Two-bladed sword قندهار - Kandahar DFH
64		Lion to right ℞ احمد شاهی ۱۲۲۷ Ahmadshahy 1227 BM
65		Flower within cartouche ℞ احمد شاهی فلوس Ahmadshahy falus BM.
66		Three flowers on one stem. ℞ ضرب فلوس احمد شاهی ۱۲۴۵ Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1245 DFH
67		شجاع الملک (شا)۸ ۱۲۲۱ Shuja al Mulk Shah 1221 ℞ A sword and سنه ۴ = Year 4 (of reign) Note - No mint is shewn on this coin, but it is included here on account of the probability of its being struck at Kandahar
68		Flower ℞ ضرب فلوس احمد شاهی (۱۲)۲۴ Zarb falus Ahmadshahy (12)24 H.W.
69		A Bird ℞ as last undated H.W.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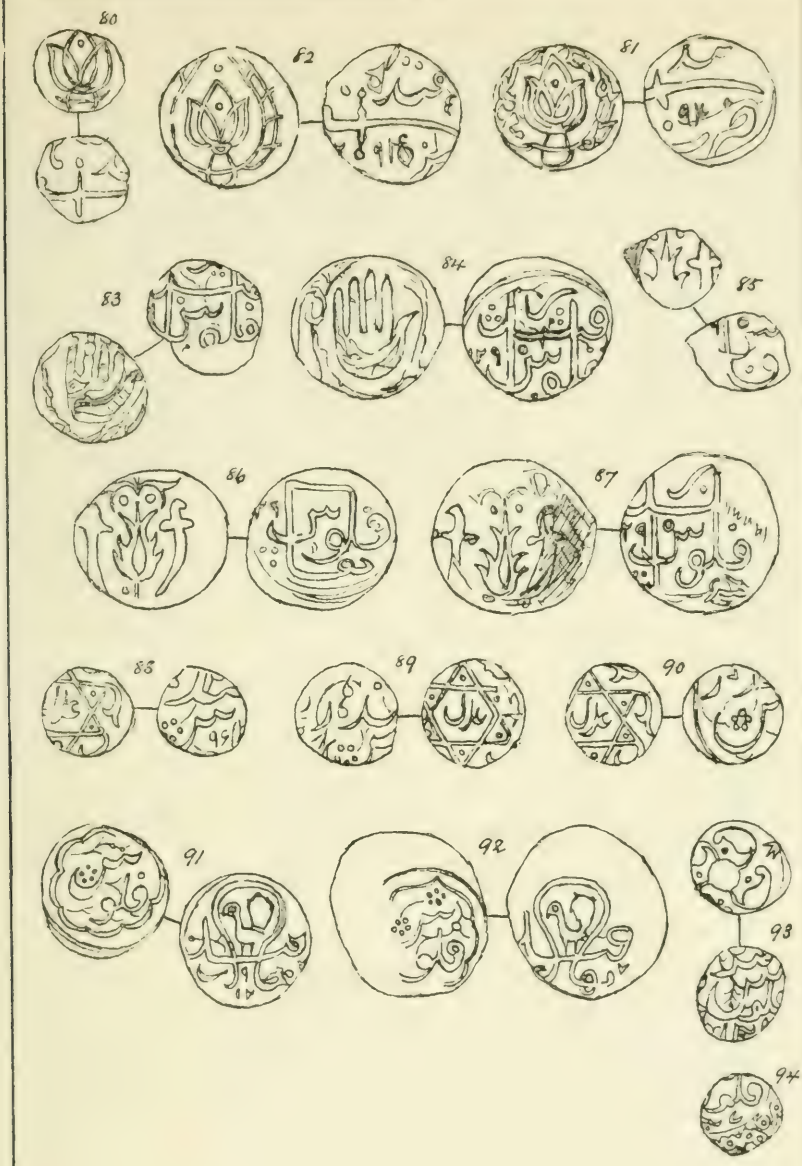
Afghanistan.

80		Flower ℞ Sword قند ها Kandahar	WHV
81		do ℞ do ضرب قند(ها) ۹۴	
		Zarb Kandahar (12) 94	
82		Similar but larger	
83		Open hand ℞ فلوس قند (ها) ر	BM
		Falus Kandahar	
84		Similar but larger & dated ۱۲۹۵ = 1295	WHV
85		Leaf between two swords ℞ فلوس ۹۵ - Falus 95	WHV
86		do do ℞ ۲۹(۱) فلوس قند(ها)	
		Falus Kandahar 129(5)	WHV
87		Leaf between two swords ℞ shews the nearly complete inscription upon these sorely stricken coins, many of them shewing traces of 3 or 4 designs	
		فلوس قندهار ۱۲۹۵ - Falus Kandahar 1295	BM
88		عدل - adl - just (weight.) within ornament.	
		℞ ۹۶ (فلوس) ا(قند)ها - Falus Kandahar 12|96	DFH
89		Larger and shewing different part of the die	DFH
90		similar to 88 and 89	DFH
91		فلوس - Falus within arabesque border	
		℞ Peacock and قندهار ۱۲۹۷ - Kandahar 1297	BM
92		Same but larger	WHV
93		Four flowers joined ℞ ۱۳۰۷ - فلوس قند ها	
		Falus Kandahar 1307	DFH
94		Another shewing different part of the die	DFH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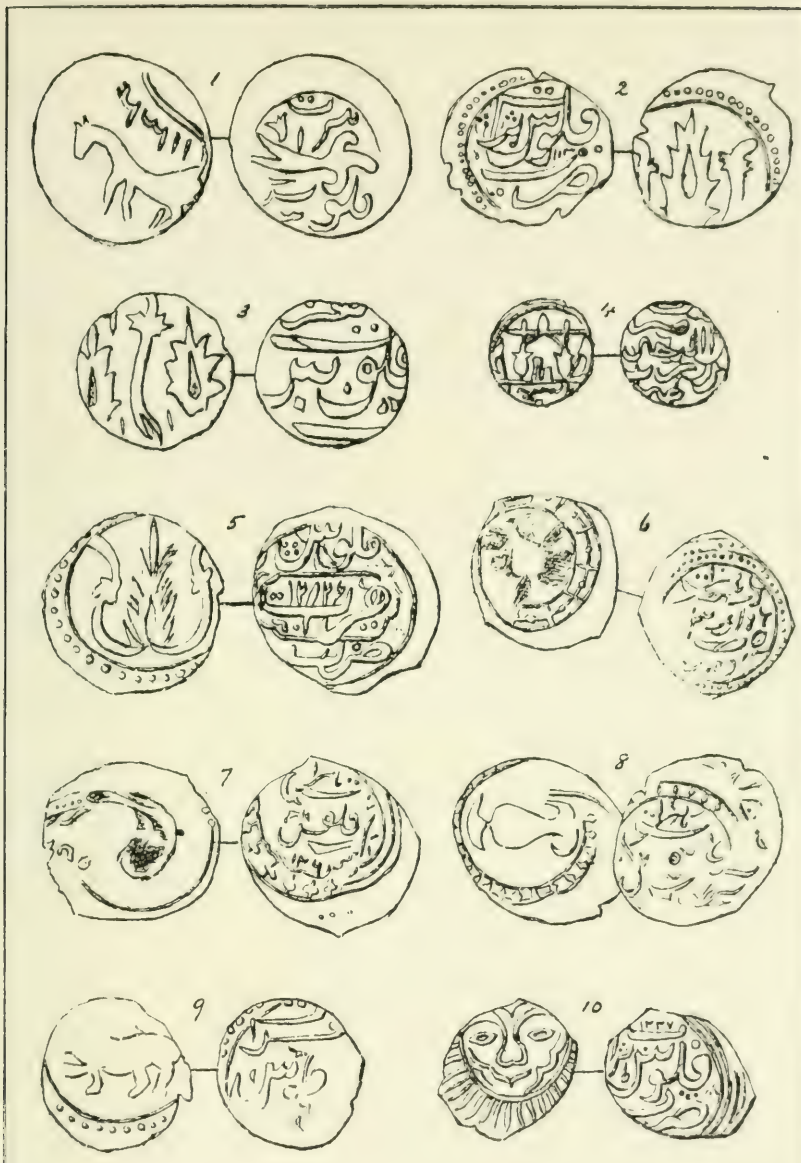
Afghanistan.

HERAT

1		Horse to left. ۱۱۳۴ (reversed) 1134 ℞ Two bladed sword ضرب فلوس هرات . S.P 194 Herat. zarb falus
2		Leaf between two swords ℞ ۱۱۳۰ فلوس ضرب هرات BM. Falus zarb Herat 1135
3		Sword between two leaves هرات فلوس ضرب Herat. Falus zarb BM
4	1 Paisa	Durbar hall with throne یک پیسه . 1K paisa ℞ ضرب دار الحضرة هرات . zarb dar al hasrat. Herat. Struck at the seat of victory Herat
5		Leaf between two swords ℞ ۱۲۲۴ فلوس هرات ضرب . Falus Herat zarb 1224 Frachn.
6		These three coins are a good sample of this type of
7		coin which are always double & treble struck
8		The obverse may be a fish ℞ فلوس هرات (ضرب) ۱۲۶۰ zarb falus Herat 1260 H.W.
9		Lion to left ℞ فلوس هرات - Herat falus.
10		Surface ℞ ۱۲۲۷ هرات فلوس ضرب - zarb falus Herat 1227. BM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Russia in Asia.

Bukhara is the ancient Sogdiana of which the capital was the modern Samarcand. In the 8th century it was conquered by the Arabs, under whom it flourished till 1220 when it fell under the power of Ghenjis Khan, whose descendants were dispossessed by Tomur about 1370. It was finally seized (1505) by the Uzbeks, who are still the dominant race. After the Russians had annexed part of Khokand in 1865, they found themselves incessantly harassed by the petty attacks of Bukharan troops, and entering the Khanate gained a decisive victory at Idjar (1866) and afterwards took possession of the city of Samarcand in 1868. It is now under the sujerainty of Russia.

Khokand or Fergana, of which the capital is Khokan is a Khanate of Central Asia now included in the Russian government of Sir Daria. After the war of 1866, Russia replaced the Khan Khudayar, who was thenceforth little more than a vassal of the Czar. A rebellion in 1874 against the Khan, stirred up by Yakub Beg, amir of Kashgar, led to another Russian invasion under General Kaufmann and the annexation of the whole of Khokand in 1875.

Oracle Ency. abridged

Khiva, the ancient Chorasmia was subject successively to Bactria, Parthia, and Persia, and became a monarchy with the name of Khwarezm, under a Seljuk dynasty in 1092 A.D. The Khwarezmians conquered the whole of Persia and Afghanistan, but were in turn subjected by Jingis Khan in 1221, by Tomur in 1370, and by the Uzbegs in 1511. At the request of the Khan, Said Mukammed, the Russians under Gen. Kaufman occupied the capital, 1873, and finally in 1875 completed the annexation.

Oracle Ency abridged

George Philip & Son, Ltd.
The London Geographical Institute.

Russia in Asia:

BUKHARA

1 ... بخارا Bukhara Rx Sanat fi al Tarikh 832 (date in words) سنة في التاريخ ثلاثين اسا و ثمانمايئة DFH

2 Afish ضرب بخارا = Zarb Bukhara Rx Tamgha B.M.

3 فلس ١٢٤١ = Fals 1241 Rx بخارا ١٢٤١ = Bukhara 1241 DFH

KHIVA (or KHWARIZM)

5 خوارزم Khwarizm. Rx فلوس = Falus. H.W.

FARGHANA

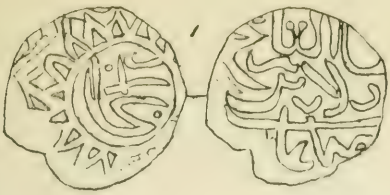
8 فلوس - Falus. Rx ١٢٥٢ فرغانة = Farghana 1252 B.M.

KHOKAND

9 In square روخ Rukh (Shah Rukh 1184) Rx ضرب خو قند = Zarb Khokand. B.M.

10 عالي حكم ١٢٧٧ - 'Ali Hakim 12/7 (High authority or governor) ضرب خو قند - Zarb Khokand

11 ضرب خوقند لطف ١٢٤٩ = Zarb Khokand lalif (the beautiful) 1249? Rx -- فلوس = Falus - - - H.W.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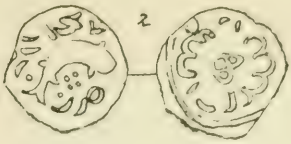
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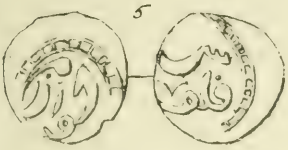
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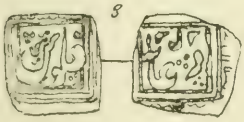
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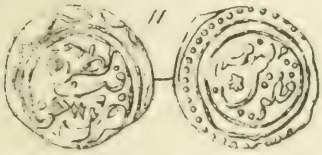

11

History of Chinese Turkestan.

It appears very probable that at the dawn of history this country was inhabited by an Aryan population in a highly developed state of civilization scarcely inferior to that of the neighbouring region of Bactriana. When the Huns occupied East and West Mongolia in 177 B.C they drove out the Yu Chi (Yutes) and at the beginning of our era there were several independent cities of which Khotan was the most important. In the first century AD the Chinese extended their rule westward over Turkestan as far as Kashgar but their domination was soon shaken off.

At the end of the 5th century the western parts fell under the sway of the White Huns (Ephthalites) the Chinese however still retaining the region about Lob-Nor In 712-13 the Muhammadans under Kotaiba after several excursions into West Turkestan took Samarkand, Ferghana Tashkand and Khokand and invaded East Turkestan as far as China In 790 the Thibetans were masters but gradually weakening we find the country under the Hoi-he (Uigurs?) towards the ninth century. In the 11th century the Mongolian hordes Kara Katars entered Eastern Turkestan and penetrating westward Khwa fell under their domination - During the following century Genghiz Khan overran China Turkestan, India, Persia Russia and Hungary. Kashgaria fell under his rule in 1270 and flourished exceedingly.

This state of affairs lasted until the 14th century when Tughlak Timur accepted Islam and transferred his residence from Aksu to Kashgar.

His son reigned at Samarcand but was overthrown by Timur. In the 14th and 15th centuries

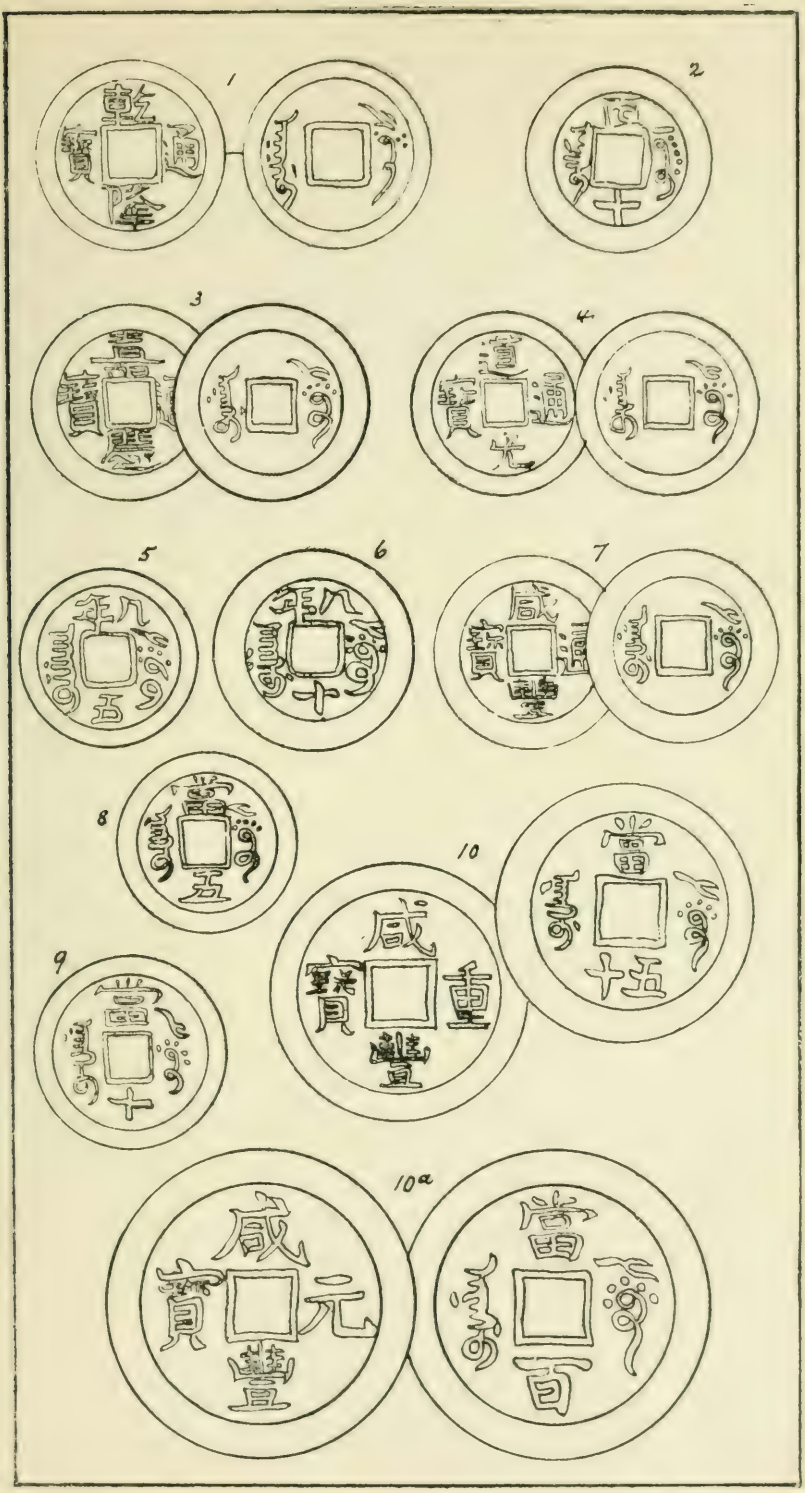
Bukhara and Samarcand became centres of Musalman scholarship and sent learned doctors to Kashgaria. In Dzungaria a strong Kalmuk alliance was formed in the 17th century and extended its sway over Ili. To this alliance the rival factions of the "White" and "Black" mountaineers alternately appealed, Yarkand supporting the former, and Kashgar the latter. The struggles between them paved the way for a Chinese invasion and entering Dzungaria in 1758 the last named perpetrated the horrible massacre of upwards of one million victims. The Kalmuks fled and Dzungaria became a Chinese province. The Chinese next reconquered East Turkestan marking their progress by massacres. Hereupon the dissentient Khojas fled to Khokand and gathering together fanatical followers of Islam succeeded in overthrowing Chinese rule in 1825, 1830 and again in 1847 but their successes were never permanent. In 1857 another insurrection broke out but a few months later the Chinese again took Kashgar. In the course of the Dzungarian outbreak of 1864 the Chinese were again expelled and in 1872 Yakub Beg became master of Kashgar. Five years later he had again to sustain war with China in which he was defeated and Eastern Turkestan became once more a Chinese province.

Note that the letters T B R L mean Top, bottom, right, left and shew the position of the signs on the coin

The value of the brass or copper tsien (cash) is 1000 tael the tael is not a coin but money of account and varies with the price of silver which at 30 hence per oz would be 3/2 1/4

Chinese Turkestan.

		AKSU
		Emperor CHIEN LUNG AD 1736-1796
1	1 Tsien	乾隆通寶 - Chien Lung tung pao - T.B.R.Left Currency of the Chien Lung period in Chinese ℞ {To left in Manchu : Aksu} {To right in Arabic اكصو for اقصو : Aksu} BM.
2	10 " (Tsien)	Ob. as last. ℞ Left and right as last Top 厘 = li = 1/1000 tael. B + = ten DFH.
		Emperor CHIA CHING AD 1796-1820
3	1 Tsien	嘉慶通寶 - Chia Ching tung pao T.B.R.L. ℞ as No 1 Aksu in Manchu and Arabic BM
		Emperor TAO KUANG AD 1820-50.
4	1 "	道光通寶 Tao Kuang tung pao. T.B.R.L. = Currency of the Tao Kuang period ℞ as No 1 Aksu in Manchu and Arabic BM.
5	5 "	Ob. as last. Tao Kuang tung pao T.B.R.L ℞ Left and right as No 1 Aksu in Manchu & Arabic Top 年八 Nien pa = Year 8 i.e 1828. Bottom 五 = 5. BM.
6	10 "	as last except bottom fig. on ℞ + = 10 BM
		Emperor HSIEN FENG AD 1851-1862
7	1 "	咸豐通寶 - Hsien Feng tung pao Currency of the Hsien Feng period TBRL. ℞ as No 1 Aksu in Manchu and Arabic BM.
8	5 " (Tsien)	Ob as last. Hsien Feng tung pao ℞ as No 5. ℞ Aksu year 8 5 (tsien) BM
9	10 " "	as last except bottom fig. on ℞ + = 10 B.M.
10	50 " "	咸豐重寶 - Hsien Feng chung pao TBRL Heavy currency of the Hsien Feng period ℞ Left and right as No 1 Aksu in Manchu & Arabic Top and bottom 當十五 - Tang wu shih 50 DFH
10a	100 " "	咸豐元寶 Hsien Feng yuan pao Original coin of the Hsien Feng period ℞ as last except bottom figure 百 = pai = 100 DFH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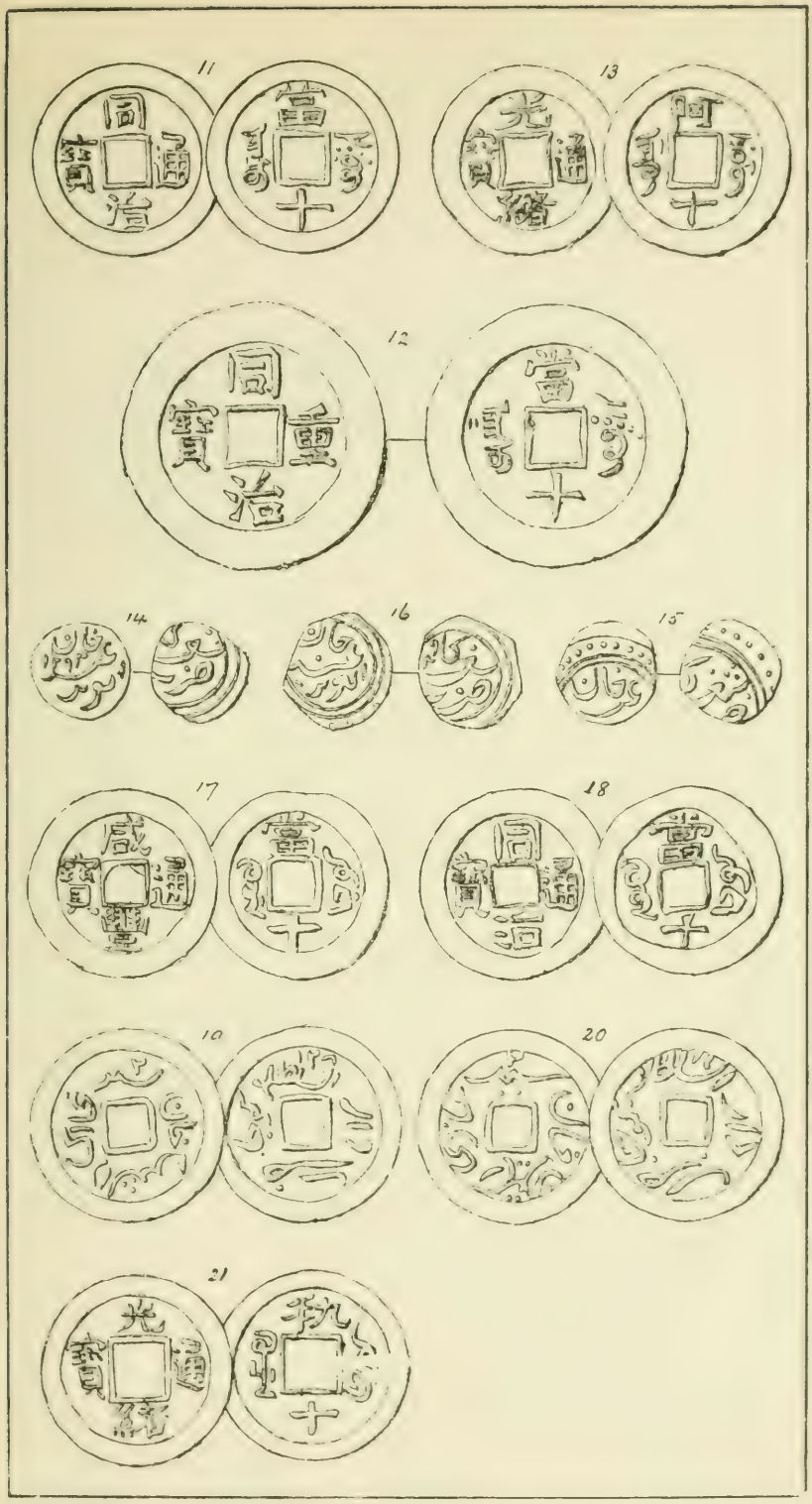
Chinese Turkestan.

		Emperor TUNG CHIH AD 1862-74	
11	10 Tsien	同治通寶 - Tung chih tung pao T B R. Left.	
		currency of the Tung chih period	
		Rx as No 1 Aksu in Manchu and Arabic - left and right	
		top 當 Tang (equal to). bottom + shih (ten) = equal to ten	DFH
12	10 "	As last but much larger coin.	H.W.
		Emperor KUANG HSU AD 1875-190	
13	10 "	光緒通寶 = Kuang Hsu tung pao T.B.R. Left.	
		currency of the Kuang Hsu period	
		Rx. as No 1 excepting top 阿 - Chinese A for A (KI-SU) DFH	
		KASHGAR.	
14		عبد العزيز خان ١٢٩٣ = Abdul Azij Khan 1293 = AD 1876	
		Rx ضرب كاشغر = zarb Kashgar	B.M.
15		similar undated	B.M.
16		do date on Rx ××٩٢ = 1292	B.M.
		KUJA or KUCHAR	
		Emperor HSIEN FENG. AD 1851-62	
17	10 Tsien	Obverse as No 7 = currency of the Hsien Feng period	
		Rx Top - Tang bottom. shih = equal to 10 (see No 11)	
		Kuja in Arabic كوجا to right, & Manchu ᡴᡠᠴᡳ to left. H.W.	
		Emperor TUNG CHIH AD 1862-74.	
18	10 "	Obverse as No 11. Rx as No 17	H.W.
		YAKUB BEY. Muhammadan Rebel. AD 1865 - died 77.	
19	?10 .	غازي راشيد خان سنه ٢ = Ghazi Rashid Khan sanat 2,	
		Rx ١٢٨٠ - ضرب دار السلطانة كوجا - zarb dar al Sultanat Kuja 1280 = 1864 AD.	
20	?10 .	as last but without date on Rx	DFH
		Emperor KUANG HSU. AD 1875-190	
21	10 "	Ob. as No 13. Rx as No 17 except top 年元. Nien chiu = year 9.	DFH.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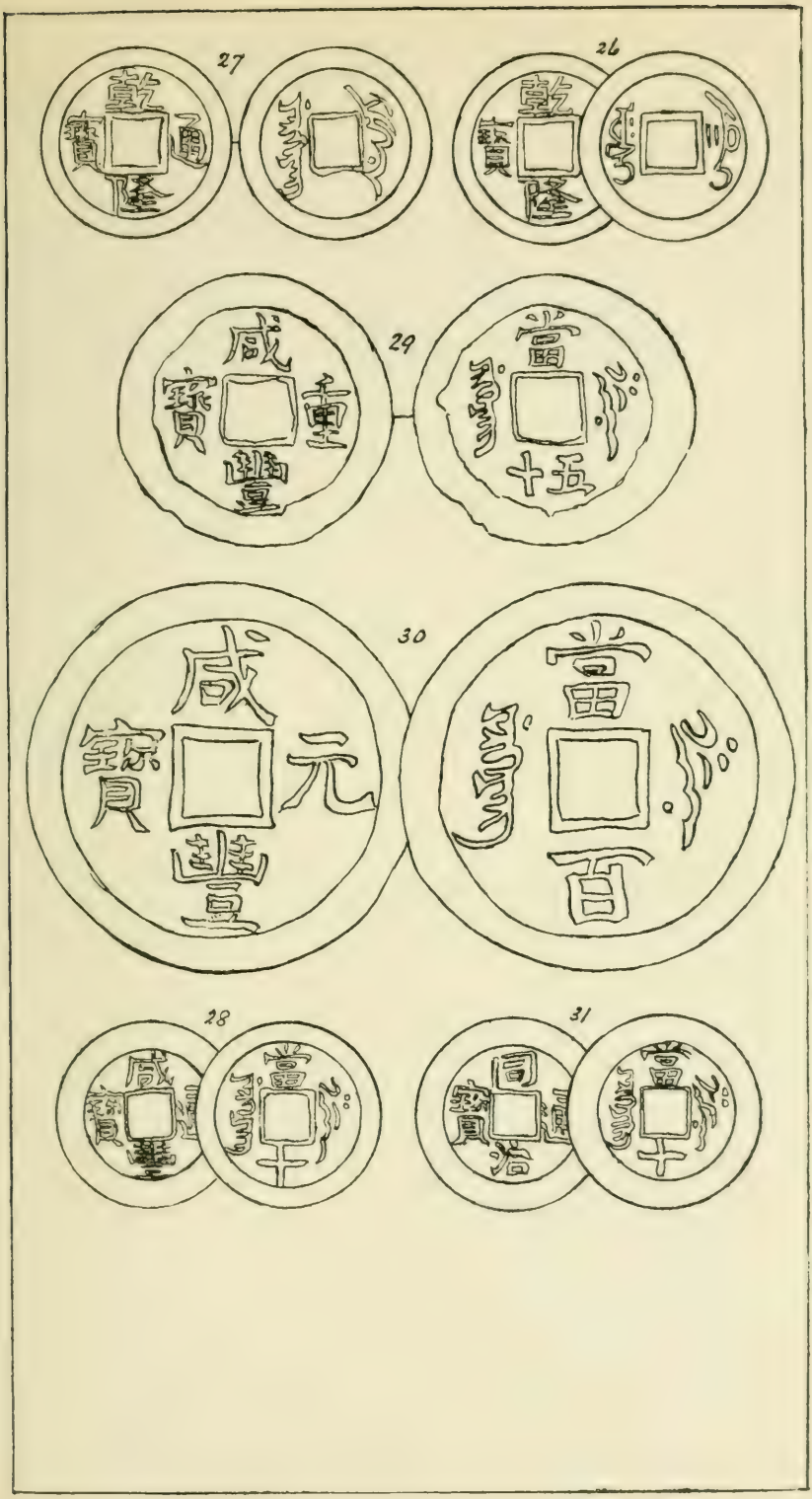
Chinese Turkestan.

		USHI or WUSHIH (Chinese)
26	1 Tsien	Ob as No 1 Chien Lung tung pao in Chinese TBRL Rx { To left in Manchu To right in Arabic اوش = Ush BM
		YARKAND
27	1 Tsien	Ob as No 1 Chien Lung tung pao in Chinese TBRL Rx To left in Manchu = Yerkiyang { To right in Arabic يارقند = Yarkand BM
28	10 " (cash)	Ob as No 7 Hsien Feng tung pao in Chinese - Currency of the Hsien Feng period TBRL. Rx As last left + right Yerkiyang + Yarkand Top 當 Tang (equal to). Bottom + = Shih - Ten - Equal to ten (cash) DFH
29	50	as No 10. Hsien Feng chung pao in Chinese Rx As last Yerkiyang + Yarkand in Manchu + Arabic Top 當 Tang (equal to). Bottom 十五 = Wu Shih = 50. BM
30	100	As No 10a Hsien Feng yuan pao in Chinese = Original coin of the Hsien Feng period Rx As No 27 left + right Yerkiyang + Yarkand in Manchu and Arabic respectively. Top 當 Tang (equal to). Bottom 百 pai = 100 Equal to 100 tsien (cash) BM
31	10 "	As No 11 Tung Chih tung pao in Chinese Rx As No 28 Mint. in Manchu + Arabic and value Tang Shih = equal to ten in Chinese DFH.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For fuller details concerning these mints and many other subjects connected with Muhammadan coins, the reader is referred to "Musalman Numismatics" by Dr. O. Codrington. London 1904.

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